Third Series, Vol. V—No. 46

Saturday, June 16, 1962
Jyaistha 26, 1884 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)

(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Volume V—June 8 to 22, 1962/Jyaistha 18 to Asadha 1, 1884 (Saka)]

No. 41.—*Friday, June* 8, 1962/*Jyaistha* 18, 1884 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1353 to 1355, 1357 to 1365, 1367 to 1371 and 1373	9631—70
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1356, 1366, 1372 and 1374	9670—73
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2787 to 2860 and 2862 to 2869	9673—9725
Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1593 dated 18-5-1962	9725-26
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported dislocation in un-loading operations at Salt Cotaurs Railway Goods Shed	9726—28
Invitation to People's Republic of China to proposed Anti-nuclear Bomb Convention at Delhi	9728—30
Papers laid on the Table	9730-31
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1959-60	9731-32
Business of the House	9732
Statement re: Foreign Exchange Situation	9732—38
Election to Committee—	
Central Advisory Board of Education	9738-39
Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced	9739—41
Motion re: Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	9740—42
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	9743—9819
Bills introduced—	
Political Sufferers Aid Bill	9819
Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill	9819-20
Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill—*Circulated*	9820—41
by Shri Shree Narayan Das Motion to Circulate—	
Indian Post Offices (Amendment Bill—*Negatived*	9841—63
(Amendment of Sections 68 and 69, by Shri S. C. Samanta)	
Motion to consider	9841—63
Indian Penal Code (Amendmem) Bill—	
(Amendment of Sections 405 and 406 by Shri D. C. Sharma)	9863—78
Motion to consider	9863—78
Daily Digest	9879—84

No. 42.—*Monday, June* 11, 1962/*Jyaistha* 21, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1376, 1377, 1382 to 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390 to 1394 and 1397 to 1401	9885—9927
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1375, 1378 to 1381, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1395, 1396, 1402, 1403 and 1405	9927—34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2870 to 2897, 2899 to 2915, 2917 to 2931 and 2933 to 2935	9934—74

	COLUMNS
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
Tuberculin test reaction at Enath in Kerala	9974—76
Derailment of Nagpur-Tatanagar passenger train	9976—82
Papers laid on the Table	9982
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—	
First Report	9982
Demands for Grants	9983—10115, 10116—64
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	9983—10047
Ministry of Finance	10047—10115, 10116—64
Change in date of a sitting	10115
Business Advisory Committee—	
Second Report	10164
Daily Digest	10165—70
No. 43.—*Tuesday, June* 12, 1962/*Jyaistha* 22, 1884 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1406, 1407, 1409, 1411 to 1413, 1415, 1416, 1419 to 1424, 1426 and 1428	10171—10208
Short Notice Questions Nos. 14 to 16	10209—17
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1408, 1410, 1414, 1417, 1418, 1425, 1427 and 1429	10217—23
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2936 to 3043	10223—94
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance	10296—10308
Alleged failure of Government to supply AAG mark lables for tobacco in Guntur	10294—96
Reported occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan armed forces	10296—99
Collision of bus with Passenger train near Sambhar Lake	10299—10308
Papers laid on the Table	10308
Statement re. Agreement with Central Provinces Manganese Ore Co. Ltd.	10309
Statement re. Negotiations between U.K. and European Economic Community	10309—12
Business Advisory Committee—	
Second Report	10312—14
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Finance	10313—10428
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1962—Introduced and Passed	10427-28
Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962—	
Motion to consider	10429—40
Daily Digest	10441—48
No. 44.—*Thursday, June* 13, 1962/*Jyaistha* 23, 1884 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1430, 1431, 1433 to 1440, 1442, 1444, 1445 and 1447 to 1449	10449-86
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1432, 1441, 1443, 1446 and 1450 to 1464	10487—98
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3044 to 3135, 3137 to 3141, 3143 and 3144	10908—10560
Short Notice Question No. 17	10560
Motion for Adjournment—	
Train-bus collision at railway crossing	10560—62
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported movement of Chinese tanks and armoured vehicles in occupied Indian territory in Northern Ladakh	10563—76
Reported admonition of some semior army officers posted in NEFA	10576—85
Scarcity of filtered water in West Vinay Nagar, Delhi	10586—89

	COLUMNS
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Second Report	10589
Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962—	
Motion to consider	10589—10734
Daily Digest	10735—40
45. *Friday, June* 15, 1962 *Jyaistha* 25, 1884 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1465, 1467 to 1473 and 1475 to 1480	10741—79
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1466, 1474 and 1481 to 1488	10779—85
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3145 to 3213	10785—10831
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Cracker explosion in Sadar Bazar, Delhi	10831—38
Papers laid on the Table	10838—40
Leave of absence	10839—41
Bills introduced—	
Customs Bills; and Specific Relief Bill	10841-42
Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962—	
Motion to consider	10842—10938
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Second Report	10938
Resolution re. Removal of Untouchability	10938—87
Resolution re. Representative Character of Trade Unions	10987—11010
Daily Digest	11011—16

COLUMNS

No. 46. *Saturday, June* 16, 1962/*Jyaistha* 26, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1489 to 1491, 1493 to 1496, 1498 to 1503, 1505 and 1507 to 1509 . . . . . 11017—55
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1492 1497, 1504 and 1506 . 11055—58
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3214 to 3293 . . . 11059—11111
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi District 11111—21
Papers laid on the Table 11121
Re. Calling Attention Notice . . 11121
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 513 . . 11121—22
Business of the House 11122-25,10255-56
Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 . . 11125—11221
Clauses 2 to 19 and 1, and Schedules . 11125—95
Motion to pass, as amended . . 11195—11221
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1959-60. 11222—55
Daily Digest 11257—62

No. 47.—*Monday, June* 18, 1962/*Jyaistha* 28, 1884 (*Saka*

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1510 to 1518, 1520, 1521, and 1523 11263—11303
Short Notice Question No. 18 11303—06
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1519, 1522 and 1524 to 1537 . . . 11336—15
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3294 to 3300, 3303 to 3370, 3373 to 3391 and 3393 to 3422 . . . . . 11315—91
Statement by Prime Minister—
Firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi District 11391—11406
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
Reported decision of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane to quit the C.S. and I.R. 11306—15
Papers laid on the Table 11415.16
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 219 11416
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1959-60 . 11416—18
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1959-60 . 11419—43
President's Pension (Amendment) Bill . 11443—96
Motion to consider 11443—90
Consideration of clauses . 11490—96
Motion to pass . . . 11496
Motion re. Railway Accident . . 11496—11557
Half-an Hour Discussion re. Bagh River Project 11557—64
Daily Digest . . . . . 11565—72

No. 48.—*Tuesday, June* 19 1962/*Jyaistha* 29, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answer to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos, 1538 to 1549, 1551 and 1552 . 11573—11611
Short Notice Questions No. 19 and 19-A . . 11611—20
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1553, 1554 to 1562 . . . . . 11620—26
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3422 to 3486 3487 to 3497, 3500 and 3501 . 11626—74

COLUMNS

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
Outbreak of epidemic of paralysis in Malda District . . . 11674—77
Water scarcity at Delhi station and Ferozeshah Kotla, Delhi 11677—79
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 11679—82
Statement re: Report of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1960-61 11683—86
Bills introduced—
Extradition Bill . . 11686
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1962 . . . 11686-87
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1962 . 11687-88
Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill 11688—11700
Motion to consider . 11688—11700
Clauses 2 and 1 . 11700
Motion to pass, as amended . . 11700
Motion re: Conduct of Elections Rules 11701-55, 11771-72
Customs Bill . . . 11755—70
Motion to refer to Select Committee . . . . . 11755—70
Half-an-Hour discussion re: Sharing of Rihand Power by U.P. and M.P. 11772—82
Daily Digest . 11783—90

No. 49.—*Wednesday, June* 20, 1962/*Jyaistha* 30 1884 (*Saka*)
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1563 to 1575 . 11791—11826
Short Notice Questions Nos. 20 and 21 11826—29
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1576 to 1590 . . 11829—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3502 to 3514, 3516 to 3570, 3572 to 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3636-A to 3636-G . . . . . 11838—11933
Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1748 dated 22-5-62 11933—34
Motion for Adjournment—
Reported Chinese incursions into Indian territory 11934—36
Papers laid on the Table 11936
Message from Rajya Sabha 11937-38
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Third Report 11938
Hindu Adoption and Maintenance (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 11938
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill—Passed 11938-39
Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Passed . 11939-40
Motion re: Report of University Grants Commission . . 11940—12064
Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal 12065—96
Daily Digest 12097—12105

No. 50.—*Thursday, June* 21, 1962/*Jyaistha* 31, 1884 (*Saka*)
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1591 to 1599, 1601 and 1614, 1602 to 1605 12107—53
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1600, 1603, 1602-A, 1606 to 1610, 1612, 1613, 1615 to 1620 12144—53
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3637 to 3690, 3692 to 3712, 3714 to 3723, 3725 to 3742, 3744 to 3752, 3754 to 3767, 3767-A, 3767-B, 3767-C 12153—12235
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2046 . 11235

COLUMNS

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
Talks with Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for U.K. re: E.C.M. 12235—39
Heavy floods in Kamalpur and other parts of Tripura . 12239-40
Point of Information 12240-41
Papers laid on the Table 12241-44
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Minutes 12244
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—
Minutes 12244-45
Correction of Answer o Starred Question No. 1363 . . 12245
Statement re: Report of Solveen Delegation . . . . . 12245—47
Motion re: Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules—Negatived . . 12247—77
Drugs (Amendment) Bill . . . . 12277—12365
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha. . 12277—12364
Clauses 2 to 22 and 1 12264
Motion to pass 12264 65
Half-an-Hour discussion re: Allotment of C.I. sheets to States . 12365—82
Daily Digest . . . . . 12383—94
No. 51.—*Friday, June* 22, 1962/*Asadha* 1, 1884 (*Saka*)
Oral Answers to Question—
Starred Questions Nos. 1621, 1623, 1626, and 1628 to 1637. 12395—12431
Short Notice Questions Nos. 22 and 23 . . . 12431—40
Written Answers to Questions
Starred Questions Nos. 1622, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1637-A, 1638 and 1639. 12440—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3768 to 3833, 3835 to 3845 . . . 12444—94
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
Reported Chinese occupation of Indian territory in NEFA. . . 12494—98
Death of two M.E.S. sweepers at I.A.F. station Baprola, Delhi 12498—12502
Train-truck collision near Tilrath station on N.E. Railway . . 12502—08
Papers laid on the Table . . . . 12508—11
Message from Rajya Sabha 12511
Petition reg. Amendment to Conduct of Election Rules . . . 12511-12
Bills Introduced—
Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill . 12512
Administrators-General Bill . . . . . 12512—14
Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill . . . 11514
Motion re: Shortfalls in targets of Third Five Year Plan 12514-61
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions
Third Report 12562
Private Members' Bills—Introduced—
(1) The All India Ayurvedic University Bill by Shri A. T. Sarma . . . 12562-63
(2) The Insurance (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections* 31*A and* 40C) by Shri Indrajit Gupta 12563
(3) The Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill by Shri A. K. Gopalan 12563
(4) The Restrictions on Edible Oils (for Manufacture of Soap) Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma 12564
(5) The Transport Coordination Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma. . . . 12564
(6) The Shopkeepers (Fixation of Price Labels) Bill by Shri J. B. S. Bist . . 12565
(7) The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections* 14 *and* 15) by Shri Hem Raj 12565
(8) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section* 30) by Shri Hem Raj 12565-66

COLUMNS

(9) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections* 11 *and* 12) by Shri Hem Raj 12566

(10) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Article* 226) by Shri D. C. Sharma 12566–67

(11) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of the Eighth Schedule*) by Shri U. M. Trivedi 12574

Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections* 405 *and* 406) by Shri D. C. Shamra—Withdrawn—

Motion to consider . . . . . 12567—74

Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section* 23A) by Shri J. B. S. Bist—Circulated—

Motion for circulation . . . . . 12574—12607

Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Nill (*Amendment of section* 3 *and* 4) by Shri Siddiah—

Motion for circulation . . . . . 12607—24

Half-an-Hour discussion re: Phyto Chemical Plant at Neriamangalam 12624—36

Validictory reference 12636

Daily Digest . . . . . 12637—46

Resume . . . . . 12647—50

N.B.—The sign+marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS—II—1171(Ai) LS—13-7.62—900.

LOK SABHA

Saturday, June 16, 1962/Jyaistha 26, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Super Constellations of Air India

***1489. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with the Defence Ministry for selling of entire fleet of Super Constellations of the Air India;

(b) if so, whether all the aircrafts have been delivered to them; and

(c) what is the amount received from the Defence Ministry as its price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Defence have agreed to take over the nine Super Constellations and related spares from Air-India Corporation. Eight aircraft have already been delivered and the 9th is expected to be handed over shortly. The details of the payments to be received by the Air-India Corporation and the agreement to be signed in this regard are under negotiation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As the internal traffic of air services has gone up, may I know why Government want

to dispose of the Super Constellations to the Defence Ministry?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question was discussed in this House before and I had informed the House that on account of the latest developments in the manufacture of better planes, which have a better appeal to the traffic, IAC did not think it desirable or suitable to take them over for the internal domestic routes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the total book value f these aircrafts? Has it been paid by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Mohiuddin: The book value of the aircraft with spares and so on is nearly Rs. 5.80 crores. As far as the actual price that will be received from them is concerned, that will be determined shortly.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: The hon. Minister has stated that these Super Constellations have become of no use to this Ministry. To what specific purpose can they be used by the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: That should be asked from the Defence Ministry.

Shri Heda: In view of the sale of these nine aircrafts, may I know which economic type of aircrafts Government propose to purchase and at what price?

Shri Mohiuddin: IAC propose to purchase Caravelle, which is regarded as very suitable for the range of flights which we have in India, say, about 700 to 1,000 miles. It is supposed to be very economical, comfortable and fast.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The agreement was for the delivery of all the planes by April-May, I know why the ninth aircraft has not been delivered.

Shri Mohiuddin: That was the programme of delivery which was agreed to between the two parties.

Shortage of Nurses in the Country

*1490. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for a short-term auxiliary course to meet the acute shortage of nurses in the country; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to encourage male nurses also to take up this profession in larger numbers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). No, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any assessment has been made by the Ministry as to how far we are short of our nursing requirements?

Dr. D. S. Raju: When the full complement of primary health centres have been established, we require about 40,000 nurses and midwives.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether in the present short-term course all the essential ingredients of the full-term course have been incorporated?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, Sir. It is a very short-term course called the Auxliary Nurses and Midwives course. It is only for a period of two years—9 months for nursing and 15 months for domestic midwife's course.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In view of the shortage of nurses, has the Government any proposal to train village guides so that they serve as nurses in the absence of trained nurses?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are already being trained but by the State Governments.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has said that these nurses could be trained for nine months, may I know if a course of nine months could be said to be a proper training course for these nurses?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the purpose for which they are entitled.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि नर्स बनने के लिये युवतियों को आने में हिचक क्यों होती है और क्या सरकार उस कारण को दूर करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They have not got many conveniences to stay, such as, hostels. Hostels are being built now. Probably more nurses will be attracted to this course.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in some States the recruitment of nurses has been influenced by considerations other than merit and quality and, if so, is there any proposal before Government to constitute an All-India cadre of nurses or nursing services? Is Government also thinking of incentives to attract the right type of persons to the nursing profession?

Dr. D. S. Raju: As regards the first part of the question, to our knowledge no descrimination is made.

Mr. Speaker: What about the second part?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Incentives are being given to them by increasing the facilities, such as, lodging, boarding etc.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the All-India cadre of nursing services? Is there be proposal to constitute an all-India cadre?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a suggestion. Is there a proposal like that? He should say 'Yes' or 'No'.

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is no proposal at the present moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister made a public statement.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether any State Government has sent any scheme for training nurses in large numbers?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Nurses are being trained in several categories. The full nurses' course is a 3½ year course.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: My question was whether any State Government has sent any scheme for training nurses in large numbers requesting the Central Government's aid.

Dr. D. S. Raju: They have several schemes.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any State Government has sent any scheme for the training of nurses.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): State Governments have a number of training schemes which they can launch upon on their own without any reference to the Union Ministry. Whenever there is a new proposal that proposal is referred to the Union Health Ministry. At the moment I am not aware of any such scheme.

Shri Warior: May I know whether many of trained nurses are going abroad with a view to get more salary and because they do not get any encouragement here for promotion etc?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Quite a number of nurses are sent abroad, but to impute motives as to whether they are going for more emoluments or not is beyond me. They are sent there for becoming better qualified to do the job that they are expected to do.

Shri Nath Pai: Apart from extending the training facilities, are Government having any proposal before them to raise the social status of nurses and make the remuneration more attractive than at present?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir; we are raising their social status by increasing their amenities.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the shortage of nurses, may I know whether Government is thinking of relaxing the necessary minium qualifications for admission to the training?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kunhan: May I know, Sir?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am seeing a large number of hon. Members getting interested in nurses. Next question, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Recoveries from Employees on Account of Traffic Debits

***1491. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large sums are being recovered from the Railway Employees on account of traffic debits;

(b) the various items for which such recoveries are being made; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken regarding stopping such recoveries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, aanexure No. 41].

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the time according to which these debits are recovered, whether they are one-year debits or two, three, four or five-year debits? What is tne period of recovery?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It depends on how soon the debt is detected and

comes to our notice. But normally it should not go beyond three years.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the method of recovery of these debits? Are they recovered from the salaries which are due to the employees or through some way?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These are recoverable from the salaries or they may be paid in cash.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: With regard to the reply to part (b) of the question as given in the statement, may I know if Government makes any allowance for the *bona fide* mistakes while collecting counterfeit notes and coins?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; due allowance is made and every employee is given an opportunity to explain.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government has considered the other side of the question, namely, to be more cautious the staff often collects more money from the passengers, and if so, what steps are they taking?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is absolutely unauthorised and the Government does not agree with any such collection.

Research on Mango Malformation

*1493. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of investigation into mango malformation in the country has been considered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The Council has sanctioned a scheme from 1st April, 1962, to conduct investigations on the malformation of mango with a view to determine the causes of the malady and to evolve suitable control measures. Since the work under the Scheme has started only in April this year, it is too early to report any results.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In view of the fact that this is one of the oldest diseases affecting the mango, and also that it is spreading very fast to all mango-growing areas, causing very great loss, may I know whether Government will take urgent steps to expedite research work?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All possible steps will be taken to expedite the work.

Shri Warior: May I know what is the amount of loss each year caused to the mango crop owing to this malformation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That estimate has not been prepared.

Shri Nath Pai: Has any estimate been made of the loss suffered by mango growers as a result of this malformation, because it is very common in districts growing mango?

Mr. Speaker: That exactly was the question which was answered just now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No exact estimate has been made. Efforts will be made to prepare the estimates.

Shri Inder J Malhotra: Is the Government aware of the fact whether any of the State Governments have also undertaken similar kind of investigation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, such investigations were carried on in the past and the Bombay Government and Punjab Government had got this matter investigated. The disease is an old one and the investigations have been conducted since 1910. But the correct remedy has not yet been found.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if at the all-India level specimens of mango malformations will be collected from all over India particular-

ly from the mango-growing districts like Gurdaspur, so that some remedy may be found for it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a disease which is noticed at the time when the mango starts flowering; so it would not be possible to conduct any exhibition here.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether these schemes of investigation are being carried on and since when have they started?

Shri Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, one research scholar, Mr Burns and his associates reported the occurrence of the disease as early as 1910 from Bombay and stated that the disease was caused neither by any fungus or insects nor could it be transmitted by sap-inoculation. Other research scholars Singh and Chakravarity also carried on research on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the symptoms of this disease?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Some type of mites.

Shri Thirumala Rao: My question has not been answered. Has Government sponsored any scheme of investigation in its research laboratories and other research stations, and if so, have they taken it upon themselves or left it to private scientists to do it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said in my main reply the ICAR has set up an institute and this investigation is being conducted at the horticultural institute at Saharanpur. And it will continue for five years.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: As a result of the earlier research the hon. Minister stated some of the things which are not the cause of this malformation. May I know whether from the earlier researches done in some of the States, they have suggested any cause also for this malformation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually they have not been able to locate the exact cause. As hon. Members know, this mango malformation is characterised by transformation of the inflorescence into a compact mass of sterile flowers in the adult plant and production of numerous vegetative shoots at the growing point, and they are trying to find out the exact cause of this.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Every question we develop into a discussion. In the House of Commons normally there are only two or three supplementaries. Next question.

Liquor Permits for Foreign Tourists

*1494. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a new scheme to issue all India liquor permits to foreign tourists;

(b) is so, the reasons for starting such a scheme and when it is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether this will require any legislative change in the existing prohibition policy of Union Government;

(d) whether all the States have been consulted in the matter;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is also a fact that some of the States have strongly protested against this proposal; and

(g) if so, the names of the States and the reasons given by them?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme which is being introduced with a view to simplifying formalities for foreign tourists is expected to be implemented by the State Government before the end of this year.

(c) No, Sir. There is no central legislation regarding Prohibition. But keeping within the framework of existing Prohibition policies, the State Governments may have to make certain changes in their respective Rules or legislative Acts governing Prohibition.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : यह जो प्रोहिबिशन की स्कीम है जोकि सभी स्टेट्स में चल रही है, उसके रहते वे कौन से कारण हैं जिन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आपने यह छूट विदेशी पर्यटकों को देने का विचार किया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हमारा अभिप्राय यह है कि जो विदेशी पर्यटक आते हैं, उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मिल सके और जो उनकी आवश्यकतायें हैं, वे पुरी की जा सकें। जहां तक मदिरा का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये जो परमिट उनको दिया जाता है उसके वास्ते उनको जगह जगह जाना पड़ता था और असुविधा होती थी। इस वास्ते आल इंडिया लिकर परमिट का सवाल पेश हुआ है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : बम्बई वगैरह में आपकी जो मद्यनिषेध की स्कीम है वह कितनी असफ रही है, इसकी तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कोई ध्यान दिया है बजाय इसके कि आदमी शराब भी पीये और चोरी भी साथ साथ करे--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल हो गया।

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has made a distinction between foreign liquor manufactured in India and foreign liquor manufactured outside India, and there is no control or limit in respect of the foreign liquor manufactured outside India while in respect of the foreign liquor manufactured in India there is a limit of six bottles?

Mr. Speaker: Is there not a limit to a question also?

श्री बड़े: इसके बारे में भी जिक्र हुआ है।

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of the manufacture and the various varieties and strengths of liquor is concerned, I do not have any information, because it is entirely the function of the State Government. But what we are considering here, and what the question relates to, is the question of introduction of an all-India liquor permit for foreign tourists.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार ने जो मद्यनिषेध योजना स्वीकार की है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से हानिकर होते हुए भी इस वास्ते स्वीकार की है कि स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में हमने इस बात की घोषणा की थी। जिस बात को हम सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर चुके हैं, उसके बाहर जा कर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों पर्यटकों को सुविधा दी जाती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य ने उस बात को सुना होगा जो मैं ने अपने उत्तर में कही है। मैं कहता हूं कि जो हमारी मद्य निषेध सम्बन्धी नीति है और जो नियम और कानून हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत ही विदेशी पर्यटकों को सुविधा देनी है, और उसके लिये हम यह कार्रवाई करना चाहते हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know since when this scheme has been under the consideration of the Government and who are the officers who will be authorised to issue these all-India liquor permits?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact I might recall a rather bad incident that took place last year with Mr. Fredric March, the famous film actor, and another eminent physician; and we had to think on these lines

since then. This has been accepted in principle by all the State Governments. They have undertaken to change their rules or enactments, as the case may be.

So far as the question of officers is concerned, the intention is that our diplomatic Missions abroad and to state it exactly the officers there who are in charge of issuing visas will be empowered to issue these all-India liquor permits to the intending visitor along with the visa. That is the intention, apart from the four Directors of Tourism that we have got at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.

श्री त्यागी : इस बात का क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है कि जो लिकर परमिट्स होंगी उन को ले कर टूरिस्ट्स यहां हिन्दुस्तानियों को न दे दें ? क्या इस की कोई हिफाजत की गई है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो साधारण नियम और कानून लागू करने की हिफाजत होती है और जो कायदे होते हैं, उन के मुताबिक काम होगा ।

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the Government is contemplating to prepare high class liquor for the foreigners who come here?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday, the Finance Minister, replying to the debate on the Finance Bill, put drinking liquor on a par with gambling and prostitution. May I know if it is the view of the Finance Minister alone or the view of the Government as a whole and if so whether this applies to all including foreigners or only to Indians?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a signatory to the Constitution of India, Mr. Kamath should know that it has been included as an article in our Directive principles. What the Finance Minister might have said must be in keeping or in consonance with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

Shri Nath Pai: It was the duty of the Member to point out the ridiculous contradiction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was....

Mr. Speaker: The question is not such as should be answered. Next question.

Delhi Ayurvedic College

*1495. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of State Boards and Faculties of Indian Medicine has urged the Government of India to take over Delhi Ayurvedic College; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली आयुर्वेदिक कालेज को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, यह मामला कब तक विचाराधीन रहेगा ।

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): They have just passed this Resolution and the Resolution has come before the Government. It is not possible for us to give a date by which the matter will be considered and a decision taken. The matter is being looked into.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह बात सही है कि जब सरकार इस कालेज को अपने हाथ में लेगी तो इस में लोगों की शिक्षा दीक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये कि शिक्षा का इन्तजाम इस वक्त भी वहां पर

है । आप को शायद मालूम होगा कि सन् १९२१ में महात्मा गांधी ने इस का उदधारन किया था, और तब से यह कालेज चलता रहा । बीच में जो इस की जो कमेटी थी उस ने बहुत मिसमनेजमेंट किया इस लिये यह रिसीवर के पास चला गया । तब दिल्ली सरकार ने सन् १९५२ में कानून पास कर के उसे नये बोर्ड के सुपुर्द किया । अब यह सिफारिश आई है कि उस को भारत सरकार ले ले और उस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In case the College is taken over by the Government, may I know whether the subjects of pathology and surgery will be included in the Ayurvedic college for the reason that till now it has been thought that the Ayurvedic system of medicine is lacking in these branches?

Dr. D. S. Raju: All these subjects, surgery, midwifery, are taught even now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the Government's policy towards Ayurveda? Does not the Government regard it as as good a scientific system of medicine as allopathy and if so, what measures are being taken by the Government to foster and promote research and teaching in Ayurveda?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry this question cannot be answered under this.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चूंकि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में आयुर्वेद की उन्नति करने के लिये धनराशि नियत की गई है इस लिये इस दिल्ली आयुर्वेदिक कालेज को अपने हाथों में लेने के पश्चात् सरकार उस को इतने ऊंचे स्तर पर ले जायेगी जिस से कि उस को आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय का रूप दे दिया जा सके

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी एक सजेशन है

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the Delhi College has been compiling the Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia and if so, what steps are being taken?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not the Delhi College that is compiling the pharmacopoeia but the Indian Council for Ayurvedic research has set up a special committee which has taken up the work of compiling the Ayurvedic and Unani pharmacopoeia.

Places connected with Automatic Trunk Call Facilities

***1496. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the places which are now connected with automatic trunk call facilities; and

(b) which other places are proposed to be brought under this system during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Lucknow-Kanpur.

(b) Schemes have been sanctioned for introduction of automatic trunk facilities between—

(i) New Delhi—Agra.
(ii) New Delhi—Kanpur.
(iii) New Delhi—Lucknow.
(iv) Agra—Kanpur.
(v) Agra—Lucknow.
(vi) Kanpur—Varanasi.

Extension of this facility to other stations is under consideration.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know to what extent, if any, the long wait before a trunk call materialises has been obviated by this automatic system of trunk calls?

Shri Bhagavati: These calls will be from subscriber to subscriber. So, there will not be much delay.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In view of the fact that one has to wait for long before a trunk call materialises now

because of the overcrowded lines, may I know whether Government propose to have new lines for these new trunk call systems?

Shri Bhagavati: The introduction of direct automatic trunk dialling requires a large number of reliable trunk circuits, and that has been done. So, these difficulties would not occur.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why these automatic trunk call facilities have been given in such abundance only in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Bhagavati: No, these will be extended to other parts of the country also. As a matter of fact, projects for laying coaxial cables between Delhi-Agra-Calcutta and Agra-Bombay have already been sanctioned. As for the Delhi-Agra-Calcutta section, this project is nearing completion.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली से पटना की जो ट्रंक लाइन है वह बराबर खराब रहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात तो उस के फैलाने की है ।

Shri Nath Pai: Is the hon. Minister aware that with a quantitative expansion of these services, there is a progressive qualitative deterioration in the available or in the existing services?

Shri Bhagavati: That is because there are more demands and there is increased traffic. So, this system has been introduced. I think gradually when we can have coaxial cables throughout the country, these difficulties will be minimised to a great extent.

Shri Nath Pai: The answer has hardly anything to do with the question that I asked. I asked whether there was a qualitative deterioration with the expansion of the services.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that with the laying of coaxial cables, these difficulties will be minimised, and there will be improvement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before this particular system is introduced in the other cities, may I know whether Government contemplate to change in certain cities the present system of telephone through exchanges and convert them into automatic exchanges, because in many cities, these automatic telephone exchanges are not there?

Shri Bhagavati: I could not catch the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The main question relates to direct trunk lines. I want to know whether....

Mr. Speaker: The supplementary question should be confined to the main question that is before us. What the hon. Member has asked is quite a different thing altogether. He should realise that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have complaints been received that these direct lines are often out of order all over the country, and if so, whether Government have made any enquiries in this regard to find out whether these complaints are true?

Shri Bhagavati: The hon. Member is referring to overhead lines. The main question before us refers to automatic trunk calls.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या आटोमैटिक और आर्डिनरी ट्रंक काल्स के चार्जेज एक से हैं या उन में कोई फर्क है ?

Shri Bhagavati: The charges are the same

Rationalisation of Water Charges

*1498. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to rationalise the rates for water charges before they give assistance for water supply schemes;

(b) the rate charged in different towns with population of more than one lakh; and

(c) how many of these schemes are self-paying?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) A statement containing the necessary information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The State Governments have been requested to include in their Engineering Report for each scheme submitted to the Ministry of Health, a discussion on its financial implications also with the capital and maintenance costs involved and the means of repayment thereof.

Due to lack of a uniform procedure in the financing methods followed by the different States, a rationalisation of water charges in order to make such schemes self-paying has not yet become possible.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the statement, it has been stated that:

> "Due to lack of a uniform procedure in the financing methods followed by the different States, a rationalisation of water charges in order to make such schemes self-paying has not yet become possible.".

May I know whether any rationale or any guidance has been evolved by the Central Government in this regard, and if so, whether it has been communicated to the States, and what their reaction is?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The idea of rationalisation is appreciated by the Central Government, and it is being put forward before the State Governments also, and they have been requested to keep in view this fact that water charges must be levied on consumers, depending upon the rate of production and distribution.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan periods, Government have been giving assistance to the State Governments. May I know on what basis this assistance is being given, if the State Governments are not following the rationale and the formulae evolved by the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The assistance is based on certain principles which have been discussed here on several occasions. For urban water supply it is 50 per cent loan and for rural water supply..

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On not one occasion this has been discussed here.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as urban water supply is concerned, most State Governments are levying some kind of water charge. It is not uniform. So far as rural water supply is concerned, the question of charging for the supply has not been taken up practically anywhere.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the absence of any uniform procedure as just now revealed by the hon. Minister, what other methods are available to Government for rationalisation of water charges prevailing in different States?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not understand the question. . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The question is very simple.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: State Governments are trying to levy water charges according to their own light in different places. Where custom has been prevalent that there be no charges they think the levy should be very little in the first place. It may be a little more in another place. This matter is coming up again in the Central Council of Ministers for Local Self-Government. We are trying to rationalise and bring about a uniform pattern. But uptil now it has not been possible.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The reply of the hon. Minister is confusing.

Shri Daji: The Minister has listed various factors due to which uniformity has not been achieved. May I know whether the Central Government has at least evolved certain principles on the basis of which charges have to be levied?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The principles are there—the capital cost, capability of the people to pay, recurring cost etc. But no municipality including the Delhi Municipality is able to recover the total expenditure from the water charges.

Shri Man Sinh Patel: Will not the rationalisation of water charges lead to interference with the administration of local self-Government bodies?

Mr. Speaker: No answer is necessary. Shri Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Parts (b) and (c) relate to towns with a population of more than one lakh. The answer to that is that the information is being collected. Is it that only when this question was tabled that the information is being collected or whether during the two Plans and now under the Third earlier effort has been made to collect this preliminary simple information for the formulation of any plan? If it is the latter, what has been the result of that effort?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid I am not in a position to tell the hon. Member as to what was the basis of collection of information for the successive Plans. All I can say is that we are trying to collect this information at present according to the wishes of the hon. Member.

Fishery Operative Training Institute, Cochin

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*1499. **Shri Warior:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have already received the preliminary report of the Norwegian expert on the establishment and working of the Fishery Operative Training Institute at Cochin; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report and taken decision thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) A detailed scheme for the establishment of the Institute is being prepared by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Norwegian Expert.

Shri Warior: What are the important recommendations contained in the report of the Norwegian expert?

Shri Shinde: They relate to the training to be given in the Institute, the equipment that would be necessary for the Training Institute, courses, curriculum etc.

Shri Warior: Have Government taken any decision yet for the purchase of equipment necessary for the Institute?

Shri Shinde: No. The proposal is under consideration. The scheme is being prepared and as soon as it is sanctioned by the expenditure finance committee of the Finance Ministry, orders for equipment will be placed.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether the admission capacity of the Institute has been fixed?

Shri Shinde: Yes, the admission capacity has also been considered. In the initial stage it has been considered that 48 students would be admitted in the Institute.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether any financial or technical assistance is also being given by the Norwegian Government?

Shri Shinde: No, Sir. Financial aid at this stage is not envisaged.

Shri Warior: What will be the approximate amount necessary for this,

and when will sanction for that be asked for from the Finance Ministry?

Shri Shinde: This scheme has been sanctioned in the Third Plan, and it is expected that about Rs. 35 lakhs would be spent on the Institute. Government has made adequate provision for expenditure of this amount.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this Institute is to impart training in sea fishing as well as inland fishing?

Shri Shinde: This would be for sea fishing.

C.H.S. Scheme

*1500. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision under the C.H.S. Scheme whereby the medical facilities can be extended to the family of a deceased Government servant which was wholly dependent and permanently residing with such a deceased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of such destitute families?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c.) The question of extending the benefits of Contributory Health Service Scheme to the families of deceased Government servants for so long as they can retain Government residential accommodation is under consideration.

Shri Kunhan: Is the Government aware that families of Government servants who die prematurely are put to great difficulties?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir, they are put to difficulties, that we know. Government is aware of it.

Shri Warior: Why is it that it has been decided that this scheme will be extended to the families of the deceased Government servants only when they are in Government quarters and not when they go out of them? How long are they allowed to remain in Government quarters?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Delhi is the place where the Contributory Health Scheme is operating at the moment. It might be extended to one or two other cities. Government servants come from all over India, and normally speaking, the family are expected to go back to their own home States after the death of the Government servant. So long as they stay here—the period I think is something like four months—it is decided that we might extend the medical benefits to them. It is not possible to extend to them after they have gone back to their own homes.

Railway Magistrates for checking Ticketless Travelling

*1501. **Shri B. Verma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Magistrates have been empowered to check the compartments personally and order arrest of passengers without tickets thereby becoming a party to the dispute ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Magistrates impose heavy fines without hearing the passengers concerned; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government in the matter and action proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans to Agriculturists

*1502. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans advanced to agriculturists in the year 1947 as a part

of the 'Grow More Food' campaign have been fully realised;

(b) whether it is a fact that excessive amount of interest even more than double the amount of loan is being realised from the agriculturists;

(c) whether Government have received complaints or representations from individual loanees or State Governments in this connection; and

(d) whether any relief is proposed to be given to the agriculturists in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of India was affording financial assistance by way of loans and grants to the State Governments for implementing Grow More Food Schemes. The usual rate of interest charged by the Government of India to the State Governments ranged from 3¼% to 3¾% depending upon the period of repayment. In some cases no interest was charged for the first year. The State Governments in their turn sanctioned loans to agriculturists according to local needs and priorities. Government of India has no information about the actual rate of interest charged by the State Governments from the cultivators.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government of India has no responsibility whatsoever regarding the collections, and do they not charge any interest to the States so far as the realisation of this money is concerned?

Shri Shinde: The matter was considered in the year 1952, and in consultation with the State Governments it was decided that the State Governments should not charge higher rates of interest.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But I know of cases in which for a loan of Rs. 12,000 certificate proceedings are going on, the interest charged being Rs. 900. There are several cases like that. Has it come to the notice of the Government.

Shri Shinde: No. What the hon. Member contends is not a fact.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Court proceedings are going on.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Central Government is satisfied with the way in which the State Governments are operating this loan given to the agriculturists?

Shri Shinde: The loan was granted only during 1947-48 and it was not continued afterwards. So, the question relates only to the amount which was sanctioned in 1947-48. The Government has consulted the State Government, and the Government has looked into the fact that the State Governments are not charging extra interest and there is no harassment whatsoever of the agriculturist concerned.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it correct to understand that the amount of loan disbursed is of the Central Government and the agency is the State Government? If so, what is the amount outstanding till now uncollected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With regard to the outstandings there are several accounts pending settlement between the State Governments and the Centre and this will be part of that. There is no separate account for that. The total amount so far advanced comes to Rs. 92.74 lakhs as loan and Rs. 146.31 lakhs as grants. The rate of interest was discussed in 1952 and it was decided that as far as loans advanced to local self governing institutions are concerned—municipalities, panchayats, etc.—the State Governments should charge the same interest charged by the Central Government; with regard to other

advances made to private agriculturists the State Governments were enjoined not to charge anything more than 1½ per cent more than the interest charged by the Central Government.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पिछले वक्त बिहार सरकार ने एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट लोन पर इंटरेस्ट माफ कर दिया था जिसकी कि वजह से काफी लोन रियलाइज हुआ था । उसी तरह बाकी लोन पर भी क्या इंटरेस्ट माफ कर दिया जायेगा जिस में लोन रियलाइज हो सके ?

Shri Shinde: It has been left to the discretion of the State Government.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that the amount is so meagre and it is spread over all the States, will Government take any action to close this account by writing off these loans?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.... (*Interruption*). It is a suggestion.

Deep-Sea Fishing on Eastern Coast

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*1053. { **Shri Umanath:** **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether deep-sea fishing along the eastern coast line is to be undertaken shortly;

(b) if so what is the agency through which deep-sea fishing would be undertaken;

(c) whether any foreign firms have offered to undertake this venture; and

(d) if so, the names of the firms and the reactions of Government thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Deep Sea Fishing is already being carried out along the Eastern Coast of India by the Offshore Fishing Organisation of the Central Government at Vizagapatnam and Tuticorin and the trawlers of the West Bengal Government.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Umanath: Is Government aware of the statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to the effect that the offers of foreign agencies were rejected and if so, does the Government know which is the foreign agency and what are the reasons for the rejection?

Shri Shinde: The information of the hon. Member is not correct. A private firm, namely, Scindia Engineering Company from Madras had requested the Central Government to sanction a scheme which they had in collaboration with an American firm. This Ministry okayed this scheme. They have informed that the details of the scheme have not been finalised by the American firm. As far as the Central Government is concerned, there was no obstacle whatsoever and there was no direct approach to the Central Government.

Shri Umanath: Is Government aware of the intentions of the Indo-Norwegian project authorities to extend their projects to other areas and if so, does the eastern region also come within their purview?

Shri Shinde: In the eastern region the scheme of deep sea fishing is being operated and it is contemplated that during the Third Plan schemes at Tuticorin and Vizagapatam would be expanded. Moreover, the scheme would come into operation in Paradip in Orissa and Port Blair in Andamans and Nicobar Islands. At present, three trawlers obtained with TCM aid are placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government and they are also doing fishing activity in the Bay of Bengal.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether the Government has supplied

mechanised boats to all the trainees who have completed their training.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It has not been possible to supply to all the trainees as we have not been able to import adequate number of diesel engines for mechanised boats but as far as the trainees are concerned we are giving them preference and almost all the trainees have now been supplied with mechanised boats.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Government is aware that some of the trawlers that the West Bengal Government has, have been damaged and cannot be used and that for a long time this whole scheme has been run at a big loss? I want to know whether the whole matter has been investigated and whether any help from the central Government will be available to make it a really profitable scheme.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have no information as to the damaged condition of any of these trawlers; we will enquire.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister referred to Andhra and the east coast. Is there not as much, if not more, scope for such fishing in the troubled waters of Kerala off the West Coast?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bade.

Shri Tyagi: He means red-herring!

श्री बड़े क्या यह बात सच है कि जापान गवर्नमेंट भारत सरकार से डीप फिशिंग के वास्ते भी चर्चा की है और क्या भारत सरकार इस में उनकी मदद लेना चाहती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that we had some proposals but no proposal has succeeded so far. The only proposal that has reached the Central Government is the one that has already been mentioned by my hon. colleague the Parliamentary Secretary. No other proposal has come before the Central Government.

Damodar Valley Corporation

*1505. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what action Government have taken on para 69 of the report of P. S. Rau Committee which had been appointed to investigate into the economic working of the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether this committee pointed out that the value of inadmissible claims allowed to one of their contractors was Rs. 119 lakhs; and

(c) whether this expenditure has been regularised or refunded to the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The matter was referred for arbitration.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) The arbitrator announced his award on 12th April, 1961. The Corporation has, however, filed an appeal in the Calcutta High Court for setting aside the award. The matter is subjudice.

Shri Tyagi: What was the result of the award? I want to know whether the decree was in favour of the Government or whether the case was dismissed.

Shri Alagesan: Before the arbitrator both the DVC and the contractor filed their claims. The arbitrator went into all these claims and announced his award.

Some Hon. Members: We do not hear him; he is not audible.

Mr. Speaker: What was the award?

Shri Alagesan: There were claims preferred both by the DVC and by the contractor before the arbitrator. The arbitrator went into all the individual claims and gave his award. But the

net result of the award is that the DVC has to pay to the contractor more than Rs. 46 lakhs. On this, legal opinion was taken, and the DVC has now taken it to the Calcutta High Court whose decision is being awaited.

Shri Tyagi: The claim of the DVC was that a sum of Rs. 119 lakhs has been paid in excess to the contractor, and now, after the award, not only this is not being realised but the DVC has to pay to the same contractor Rs. 45 lakhs or so more. This is the condition now. Is that the position today?

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the award says. All the claims and counter-claims were referred to the arbitrator who has come to the decision and given his award that the Corporation shall have to pay Rs. 45 lakhs or Rs. 46 lakhs. That is now before the high court.

Shri Tyagi: I want to ascertain whether the Committee had pointed out that the value of inadmissible claims allowed to one of their contractors was Rs. 119 lakhs. Is that a fact or not?

Shri Alagesan: That was the finding of the Rau Committee.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have the Government made any enquiries as to which officer of the Corporation was responsible for this default because of which this huge loss occurred to the Corporation and, if so, has any action been taken against him?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say which officer was held responsible. Several committees and several individuals went into this question and assessed the loss differently. It was also the Rau Committee's assessment, namely, Rs. 119 lakhs was the amount that was overpaid. It is on this that the matter is proceeding.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We would like to know how and under what conditions this default was made and whether any action was taken against the men concerned. We also want to know whether the Government has fixed the responsibility for this loss of Rs. 119 lakhs plus Rs. 46 lakhs.

Shri Alagesan: The DVC was for some time not agreeing to the proposition that overpayment was made. Then, it was gone into by the Public Accounts Committee also. It was then decided or recommended by the PAC that this matter should be taken to the arbitrator, and this is the result.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the name of the contractor and the name of the arbitrator?

Shri Alagesan: The name of the contractor is Messrs Hind Patel Company. The name of the arbitrator is Dr. S. N. Bannerjee, a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

Shri Warior: May I know whether in this matter there was a conflict of opinion between the Advocate-General in Calcutta and the Law Department here in the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a statement made by a spokesman of the Bihar Government, which has appeared in the Press, to the effect that the Damodar Valley Corporation be wound up, alleging that the West Bengal Government is gradually withdrawing from the DVC?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Diversion of Western Jamuna Canal

***1507. Shri Lahri Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the waters of Western Jamuna Canal originally earmarked for Hariana region

in Punjab have been diverted for the use of Delhi Municipal Corporation area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount paid by the Delhi Administration to the Punjab Government for the supply of waters from Western Jamuna Canal for the year 1960-61;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this diversion has resulted in great distress to the population of the rural region of Hariana and specially to the agriculturists; and

(e) if so, what remedial action is proposed to be taken by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Maheswar Naik.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know how long it will take to collect the Information?

Mr. Speaker: He has taken too long to stand up. I have called the next question.

Thermal Power Plant in Delhi

*1508. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what progres has been made towards establishment of a Thermal Power Plant in Delhi;

(b) what part of the total cost of the project represents the foreign exchange component;

(c) whether the formalities for securing the foreign exchange component have been gone through; and

(d) if so, with which company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 42].

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement it apears that though three plants are likely to be set up, none of them is likely to be commissioned before the end of 1963. May I know how the present shortage of power in the city is going to be met, now that it is reported that Punjab has failed to supply the stipulated amount of power?

Shri Alagesan: This was answered on several previous occasions. I have also given a very detailed statement as to when these various plants will be installed and commissioned.

Shri Maheswar Naik: My question was....

Mr. Speaker: If his question is briefer, perhaps it may be easier for us to follow.

Shri Maheswar Naik: At least from today's papers it appears that Punjab has failed to supply the stipulated quantity of power. May I know whether and how the shortage of power is going to be met?

Shri Alagesan: I have answered on a previous occasion that regarding the power which we propose to get from Bhakra-Nangal system, we would be able to secure that within two or three months.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the designs for these plants have been entrusted to a foreign firm at heavy cost and if so, what steps the Government are taking to see that in future they have their own organisation for this purpose, so that the heavy costs are avoided?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member is aware that a unit has been established in the CWPC and it will be strengthened, and in the course of a few years it will be possible for us to do all the designs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what progress we have achieved by now in manufacturing machinery

and generators for these power planst?

Shri Alagesan: There is the plant at Bhopal and three more are coming.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Minister said that a unit is working in the CWPC for these plants. May I know whether the Government is aware that that unit is not sufficient and it has got to be strengthened immediately, because we are incurring very heavy cost? Will Government take immediate steps to see that the unit is strengthened very much?

Shri Alagesan: We shall certainly do that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the foreign exchange components that are mentioned in the statement are given for immediate release and by what time it will be possible for the Government to start these plants?

Shri Alagesan: The foreign exchange mentioned here has been released. The various dates when they will be commissioned are also given in the statement.

Reduction in Cane Prices in U.P. Sugar Mills

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*1509. **Shri B. Verma:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the sugar mills of U.P. have reduced the cane prices on the plea of less percentage of recovery of sugar;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to depute some of our chemists to examine this fact; and

(c) what immediate steps Government are taking to safeguard the interests of peasants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. The deductions have been authorised by the Government.

(b) and (c). Appointment of Chemists is not necessary. Purchase of cane and production of sugar are supervised respectively by Officers of the State Government and the Central Excise Department.

Shri B. Verma: May I know whether the sugar mills consult the Government before effecting a cut in the prices?

Shri Shinde: The Government was consulted regarding that. Even the State Governments were there for consultation etc.

Shri B. Verma: How is it that the cane of a particular area gives out different percentages of recovery?

Shri Shinde: It is, after all, left to the State Governments for actual implementation of the formula. But, as is well known, the recoveries from cane from different areas necessarily differ, and as the formula is based on different recoveries naturally the prices are bound to differ.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि रिकवरी में प्रतिशत की कमी का बहाना ले कर शुगर मिलों ने गन्ने के मूल्य में जो कमी की है, वह कितनी है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सभी मिलों ने वह कमी की है, अथवा थोड़ी मिलों ने की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : उस में बहाना तो नहीं मालूम होता है, क्योंकि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह चीज आई कि इन दिनों में, यानी जून में, रिकवरी थोड़ी कम होती है । इस लिये यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और मिलों, इन सभी की राय ले कर वह चीज बनी है।

श्री त्यागी : कितनी मिलों ने रिकवरी कम दिखा कर गन्ने की कीमत की है ? क्या मेहरबानी कर के उन के नाम पढ़े जा सकते हैं ?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is all with the U.P. Government. Unless they refer the matter to us, we are not seized of that question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि रिकवरी में प्रतिशत की कमी के आधार पर मूल्य में जो कमी की गई है, वह कितनी है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शुगर मिलों की यह आदत पड़ गई है कि वे पिछले समय में गन्ना कम लेती है और मई-जून में रिकवरी में प्रतिशत की कमी दिखा कर मूल्य कम देती है ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): All aspects were carefully considered. The representatives of the State Governments were also here. The hon. Minister even had consultations with the Chief Ministers of both Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. What has now been authorised is this. In U.P., Bihar and Punjab, sugar factories are permitted to deduct from the minimum cane price 1.5 nP. per maund of sugarcane for every decimal one per cent fall in recovery below 9 per cent with effect from 1st May 1962. This deduction is subject to a maximum of 19 nP. per maund of sugarcane which could be increased to 25 nP. in case it became absolutely necessary.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० के कारखानों में गन्ने का जो भाव (रेट) है, उस में और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे गन्ने के क्षेत्रों के रेट में क्या डिफरेंस है ।

Shri Shinde: What the hon. Member contends is not true. The rates are declared by the Government of India. Of course, there is a slight variation in respect of regions which are in the south, but that variation is due to higher recoveries obtaining in the south.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister just now stated that this arrangement has been arrived at in consultation with the State Governments and the representatives of the mills. May I know who are representing the interests of the agriculturists?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The interest of the agriculturists is to see that the entire cane is crushed. We have taken all steps necessary to see that the entire cane is crushed.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether this formula regarding recovery of percentage of sugar is for all the varieties of sugarcane or for particular varieties?

Shri S. K. Patil: In fact, the question of low recovery is engaging the attention of the Government. The prices will have to be linked up to recovery because there is the question of higher and lower recovery. Because there was an order that there would be a 10 per cent cut and I had given a promise in this House, if you will remember, that we shall not allow the crop that is standing to dry up, some remedies had to be found out. Therefore, in consultation with the State Governments we came to a formula and it operates. It is a very small percentage that is cut, but that is with a view to avoid the greater consequences, namely, the possibility of the cane being not crushed at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the U.P. and Bihar Cane-growers' Association have lodged their protest against the decrease in rates and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government to consult them before a final decision is taken?

Shri S. K. Patil: That consultation is a matter between the State Government and the cane-growers. We do not come into the picture.

Shri Tyagi: In the past, whenever any such reduction was effected, technicians used to be sent to examine the recovery to see what was the reduction. Then only it used to be accepted. I wonder whether that procedure has been given up. This

time did we depend upon the reports of the sugar mills or did we send our technicians to examine whether the recovery has gone down?

Shri S. K. Patil: The whole formula is so precise and mathematically worked out that the prices are slightly reduced to the point of 0·1, as is the rate here. It shows that there is a general formula for reduction, and that is done after examination. To the extent to which the recovery is less, the price is reduced.

Shri Tyagi: Who examines this?

Shri S. K. Patil: The officers appointed by the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Procedure for Promotion on Southern Railway

*1492. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rule that Railway employees above 45 years of age should not be called upto to sit for a written examination for the purposes of promotion; and

(b) whether this procedure is followed on the Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dredging Brahmaputra for Inland Transport

*1497. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the river Brahmaputra has undergone topographical change after the last earthquake;

(b) whether inland transport along the river Brahmaputra has been affected by this change necessitating sufficient dredging of the river at places to ease mounting transport difficulties;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps in the matter; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The earthquake of August, 1950 brought enormous quantities of silt and detritus into the Brahmaputra. In consequence, the river bed has risen in its upper reaches and become shallow, wide and more unstable than before. Shoals have formed at several places and erosion has increased.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The river is maintained in a navigable condition by the following action:—

(i) Bandalling, i.e., deflecting the flow of the river into selected channels by fixing rows of bamboo mats in the river at selected points.

(ii) Marking the course of the deep channels.

(iii) Scourting the shoals.

At present conservancy work is being done by the Joint Steamer Companies, who are the principal operators on the Brahmaputra. Since 1958-59, they have been receiving grants from the Central Government for this purpose.

Since the scouring of the shoals is not effective without a dredger, the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board is purchasing a 14" cutter suction dredger at a cost of Rs. 21·49 lakhs. It is expected that the dredger will be available for use within a year.

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity in Andhra Pradesh

*1504. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita consumption of electricity of 15 K.w.h. in Andhra Pradesh at the

end of the Second Five Year Plan was appreciably lower than the All India average of 40 k.w.h. and the average of 60 k.w.h. of its neighbouring State (Madras); and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India to advise the State to accelerate the progress of power projects in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The per capita consumption at the end of the Second Plan for Andhra Pradesh and Madras was 19.5 Kwh and 51·66 Kwh respectively, as compared to the All India average of 37·92 Kwh.

(b) Progress on various schemes was reviewed by a Committee of Experts and the State Government was advised to take timely action in the preparation of Project reports, arranging import of plant and machinery etc. Assistance was also offered in the resolution of the difficulties confronting the State Government in the execution of certain schemes. Arrangements are also being made to import gas turbine package units to provide short term relief.

Accumulation of Foodgrains in Bombay Dock

*1506. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of clearing of the foodgrains from abroad in the Bombay Docks has been given recently to a new contractor from the 28th February, 1962;

(b) whether large stocks of these foodgrains are lying in the Bombay docks and not cleared according to programme given at the office of the Regional Director at Bombay;

(c) whether a large amount has been paid by Government on behalf of the contractor to the Bombay Port Trust as demurrage for not clearing the goods in time;

(d) whether a large number of railway wagons offered to the contractor are not utilized by the contractor due to his inefficiency in clearing the foodstuffs; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to normalize the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The work of clearance of foodgrains and fertilizers arriving at Bombay Port was entrusted to a new contractor with effect from 14th April, 1962 and not from 28th February, 1962.

(b) The stocks lying at Bombay docks on 13th June, 1962 morning were 4017 tonnes of wheat, 184 tons of rice and 9013 tonnes (fertilizers) only. This is not an extraordinarily large quantity to remain in docks at Bombay. Of a total quantity of over 2·5 lakh tonnes more than 2·35 lakh tonnes have been cleared. There were some days however on which substantial accumulations had taken place but these were subsequently cleared or substantially reduced.

(c) No demurrage has yet been paid to the Port Trust for this period. The procedure is that the Port Trust raises debits against Government in the first instance and the Government realises the amounts from the clearance contractors if it is judged that shed demurrage was incurred on account of their lapse. The Port Trust has not yet raised debits for this period.

(d) Upto 8th June, 1962, against 8090 wagons indented 4200 fit wagons were supplied. Of this only 255 were released back unloaded, while 629 were detained and loaded after free time. The responsibility of the clearing agent is under assessment.

(e) The magnitude of food imports at Bombay is the highest of all ports in India. The situation at present is not regarded as abnormal though the need for vigilance and intensive efforts persists. Government have the situation under constant watch and effective action will be taken as and when necessary.

Light and Water arrangements on Industrial siding at Bikaner

3214. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that though the industrial siding at Bikaner has considerably expanded, there are no proper and adequate light and water arrangements there thus causing great hardship to the users; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to provide these amenities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. The work of providing lighting arrangements on the industrial siding has been taken up and is nearing completion. The provision of water supply is being examined.

Linking of Kotah with Delhi and Bombay by Double Track

3215. Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate laying a double track railway line up to Kotah from both Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, when the work will be started; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Out of a total route mileage of 864 miles between Bombay and Delhi via Kota, double line already exists on various sections covering a distance of 478 miles. Out of the balance of 386 miles, doubling of 117 miles between Bayana and Lakheri has been included in the Budget for 1962-63. With this doubling there will be only three single line sections on the entire trunk route, covering 269 miles, where adequate line capacity exists to deal with the traffic anticipated in the third plan.

Subsidiary Food Crops

3216. { Shri M. K. Kumaran:
{ Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken regarding the implementation of the scheme for development of vegetable production in the country as a means to foster and encourage cultivation of subsidiary food crops; and

(b) the result achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A scheme on vegetable production in the country has been included in the Third Five Year Plan under which development work will be undertaken through:—

(i) seed certification and supply of genuine seeds;

(ii) providing technical advice on agronomic practices;

(iii) providing plant protection measures; and

(iv) bringing additional area under vegetable cultivation.

A sum of Rs. 47 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan for implementing this scheme in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Assam, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry.

(b) The scheme has been initiated only in the year 1962 in the Third Five Year Plan and it is too early to report any results.

Mango Fruit in Kerala

3217. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many different varieties of mango fruit are to be found in Kerala;

(b) whether any research programme on mango in Kerala has been envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken for implementation of the programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The varieties generally grown in Kerala are:—

Bangalora, Neelam, Bennet Alphonso, Benganapalli, Mulgoa, Nadusaila, Olour, Pairi, Chandrakaran, Jehangir, Mundappa, and Kalapady.

Besides these, indigenous varieties are also found scattered throughout the State.

(b) and (c). No research programme in Kerala on mango is envisaged at present for implementation during the Third Plan period.

Bunchy top disease of Banana

3218. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bunchy top disease of banana is causing heavy damage in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the disease has spread into banana-growing area in Madras also; and

(c) whether any effective method has been found to control the disease?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) It is reported that the disease has been noticed in the adjoining areas of Madras State.

(c) In Kerala State, it is reported that no effective method has been found for the control of the disease However, research on the various aspects of bunchy top disease is being carried out. Conclusive results on the control measures of bunchy top disease are yet to be obtained.

In Madras State, on the other hand, the methods of control now being adopted are as under:—

(i) Destroy the affected plants by pouring Kerosene or crude oil on the central leaves and allow the same to trickle down, so that the aphids responsible for the spread of the disease may be killed and finally cut the plant to pieces and allow to dry.

(ii) Use of resistant varieties of banana like 'Poovan'.

(iii) Spraying with insecticides like BHC 50 per cent. as a prophylactic measure to control the insect vector.

Willingdon Hospital Staff, New Delhi

3219. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1176 on the 11th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee has since decided to give pension benefit to their staff in the Willingdon Hospital; and

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to reconsider their previous decision for giving pension benefit of previous service to the New Delhi Municipal Committee staff of the Willingdon Hospital after its being taken over by the Central Government.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Meenambakkam Airport

3220. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to acquire the adjacent areas with the Meenambakkam airport; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals to accommodate the people living in that area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land which has been taken over for the development of Meenambakkam airport belongs to the Military authorities except for about 4 acres which belongs to private parties. It is understood that this land is neither cultivated nor used for residential purposes.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Kerala

3221. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Urban water supply and sanitation schemes for which Kerala Government sought assistance under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme between 1954 and 1957, 1957 and 1960, and 1960 to 1962;

(b) the number of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes for which Kerala Government sought assistance under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme between 1954 and 1957; 1957 and 1960; and 1960 to 1962; and

(c) the amount of financial assistance that has been received by Kerala Government under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for projects referred to in (a) and (b) above?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 43).

(c) An amount of Rs. 361·99 lakhs as loan for urban and Rs. 36·61 lakhs as grant for rural water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has been given to the Government of Kerala.

Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

3222. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to convert the Physiotherapy Unit at the Safdarjang Hospital into a fullfledged Rehabilitation Centre with Department of Physiotherapy, Occupational thereapy and Prostnesis;

(b) if so, by which year these plans are likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether Government intend to put up additional buildings to house the Rehabilitation Centre and to acquire the necessary equipment?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A proposal has just been received. It is being examined.

Plant Protection Measure for Rajasthan

3223. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what plant protection measures are being undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan period for Rajasthan; and

(b) the progress made so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) During the Third Five Year Plan, plant protection measures are being taken against a number of pests and diseases like locusts, grass hoppers, mildow of cumin, diseases of citrus, field rats, white ants etc. The State Government propose to cover 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the State by 1965-66.

(b) Progress made under the Plant Protection Schemes upto the end of 1961-62 is as below:—

(i) Areas dusted or sprayed against various insect pests and diseases—16 lakh acres. (Approx.)

(ii) Areas cleared of locust noppers—5,50,000 acres.

(iii) Seeds treated—1,07,507 maunds.

राजस्थान नहर योजना

३२२४. **श्री तन सिंह** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान नहर योजना से सिंचाई के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे ;

(ख) इनमें से कौन-कौन से लक्ष्य किस वर्ष पूरे नहीं हो पाये और उनका क्या कारण था ;

(ग) ये अधूरे लक्ष्य कितने अर्से बाद पूरे किये गये ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त कारणों के निराकरण का भविष्य में क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अजगेसन) : (क) दूसरी पंचसाला योजना के अरसे में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के सिंचाई का कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया था। तीसरी योजना के अरसे के लिये शुरू में बनाये गये साल-वार लक्ष्य बाद के परिवर्तित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार हैं :

साल	पहिले-पहिल बांधे गये लक्ष्य	परिवर्तित लक्ष्य
	(अंक लाख एकड़ों में हैं)	
१९६१-६२	१.५०	०.०३
१९६२-६३	२.१०	०.८१
१९६३-६४	३.०७५	१.६२९
१९६४-६५	४.४४४	२.६१५
१९६५-६६	६.११६	३.३१९

(ख) तथा (ग). गोकि शुरू में बांधा गया निशाना १,५०,००० एकड़ का था, लेकिन १९६१ के दौरान ३,००० एकड़ भूमि ही सिंची । शुरू में निशाना बनाते वक्त ख्याल था कि परियोजना का काम १९५७ में चालू हो जायगा, जबकि, असल में, काम १९५८ में ही शुरू हुआ । अगला साल, तजर्बाकार तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति, अस्तर लगाने के विवरणों की छांट, जरूरी इमारती सामान का जुटाव, और निर्माण के काम के लिये पानी का अभाव जैसी समस्याओं को दूर करने में लग गया ।

(घ) संबद्ध अधिकारी इस समस्या पर बराबर सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं और स्थिति पर बराबर निगाह रखे हुए हैं ताकि सिंचाई के परिवर्तित लक्ष्यों पर, जहां तक हो सके कायम रहा जाये ।

Departmental Competitive Examinations in S.E. Railway

3225. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many departmental competitive examinations were held in 1961-62 to fill up the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different categories of services in Ticket Checking Staff in South Eastern Railway;

(b) how many candidates appeared on different occasions;

(c) how many of them were declared suitable;

(d) how many were declared unsuitable; and

(e) in what respect they were declared unsuitable?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One.

(b) Four.

(c) to (e). The result has not yet been finalised.

P. & T. Offices

3226. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Balakrishnan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the opening of new Posts and Telegraphs Offices during the Third Five Year Plan period has been drawn up;

(b) if so, whether a statement giving circle-wise figures would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 44].

रेलवे रक्षा बल में भर्ती

३२२७. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् १९५७–५८ से जून, १९५९ तक रेलवे रक्षा बल (आर० पी० एफ०) में कितनी भर्ती की गई और उसमें कितने परिगणित जाति के सदस्य हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : १९५७–५८ से जून १९५९ तक की अवधि में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल में १२०४१ व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये, जिनमें २२७५ अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ।

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के लिये जिप्सम का लदान

३२२८. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि बीकानेर से १७ मील दूर जामसर से प्रतिदिन १०० से २०० तक माल ढोने के वैगन जिप्सम भर कर सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी भेजे जाते हैं जो भटिंडा स्टेशन पर ट्रांशिपमेंट हो कर खाली हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह मालूम है कि उक्त वैगन भटिंडा से वापिस खाली आते हैं, क्योंकि वहां से बीकानेर की तरफ आने लायक माल भटिंडा में लदाई के लिये नहीं मिलता ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह मालूम है कि यदि उक्त वेगनों में सूरजपुर फैक्टरी से सीमेंट भर कर लाया जाये तो रेलवे को प्रति मास करीब १ १/२ लाख रुपयों की आय हो सकती है ; और

(घ) इस विषय में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) प्रतिदिन औसतन लगभग ५८ माल डिब्बे जिप्सम लेकर जामसर से सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने को भेजे जाते हैं और भटिंडा स्टेशन पर जिप्सम मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन के माल डिब्बों में बदला जाता है ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). मीटर लाइन के जो माल डब्बे जामसर से जिप्सम लेकर भटिंडा आते हैं, वापसी में लादकर भेजने के लिये उनका यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक उपयोग किया जाता है । भटिंडा में छोड़े गये फालतू डिब्बों में से कुछ डब्बे हनुमानगढ़ की ओर खाली वापिस भेज जाते हैं । लेकिन ये सभी डिब्बे सीमेन्ट लादकर वापस भेजने लायक नहीं होते । जो डिब्बे खाली वापस भेजे जाते हैं और जिनमें सीमेन्ट लादा जा सकता है उनकी संख्या प्रतिदिन केवल लगभग ६ होती है । सीमेन्ट का दुतरफा संचलन (Cross movement) रोकने के लिये सूरजपुर सीमेन्ट अधिकतर पंजाब प्रदेश में भेजा जाता है और भटिंडा-जामसर सेक्शन के स्टेशनों के लिये सीमेन्ट सवाई माधोपुर और चर्खी दादरी फैक्टरियों से भेजा जाता है जो मीटर लाइन पर स्थित हैं ।

Sugar Factories

3229. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar factories that have been installed in the year 1961 with their capacity for production;

(b) how many of these factories have been built up with Indian machinery;

(c) whether Government give preferential treatment to factories using Indian machinery; and

(d) if so, in what form?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Four sugar factories having a total daily cane crushing capacity of 4,050 tons.

(b) Sugar plants still require the use of minimum imported components. Two of the factories have been set up with mainly imported plants and two with mainly indigenous plant.

(c) In view of answer to (b), it does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

C.H.S. Scheme

3230. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised any programme of extension of Contributory Health Service Scheme to other Government employees and semi-government bodies;

(b) the progress so far achieved in the original scheme;

(c) whether Government had any consultation with the Ministers of Health in the States;

(d) if so, what are their reactions so far to the extension of this scheme for the benefit of State Government servants; and

(e) whether Government propose to integrate the preventive and curative service within the C.H.S. Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme were initially admissible to Central Government employees paid from Civil Estimates including civilian Government employees paid from Defence Services Estimates (but excluding those employed in Railway Services) having their headquarters in Delhi or New Delhi, and their families. The benefits were also extended to 10 semi-government organisations.

The benefits of the scheme have since been extended to Defence Civilian employees (both industrial and non-industrial (stationed in Delhi and 44 more semi-government organisations and autonomous bodies in Delhi. Families of Central Government employees who are on transfer outside Delhi/New Delhi are also eligible to C.H.S. benefits. It has been decided to extend the benefits to 4 more quasi-government organisations. Steps are also being taken to extend the scheme to Central Government employees in Bombay.

At the time the scheme was started there were 16 static and 3 mobile dispensaries with 40 medical officers including 11 specialists for 2,23,000 beneficiaries. At present there are 42 static and 2 mobile dispensaries with about 288 medical officers including 38 specialists for 4,89,000 beneficiaries.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Although a complete integration of the curative and preventive services is neither contemplated nor feasible, an increasingly preventive bias is being given to the activity by way of facilities for immunisation, check-up of normal persons through health clinic, well-baby clinics, yogic exercises etc.

Fish Marketing

3231. { Shri K. N. Pande: / Shri Mulchand Dube:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the action Government are taking for improvement of fish marketing and providing of refrigerated communication?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): The State Governments have been advised to set up hygienic fish markets and stalls in important consuming Centres. Technical assistance is also provided for setting up ice and cold storage plants. During the Second Five Year Plan, 50 ice and cold storage plants were set up in various States. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to set up 72 additional ice and cold storage plants in the country.

During the Second Five Year Plan, six refrigerated rail vans were introduced for transport of fish from important producing centres to the consuming centres. It is proposed to introduce 20 more such vans during the Third Plan period.

Rural Creameries

3232. { Shri K. N. Pande: / Shri Mulchand Dube:

Will the minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) when are the rural creameries at Aligarh and Barauni going to start production; and

(b) what would be the production of these creameries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The rural creameries at Aligarh and Barauni are expected to be commissioned by March, 1963.

(b) The annual production of butter and ghee of the Aligarh creamery will be about 450 Metric tons and that of the Barauni creamery about 350 Metric tons.

Noyyal Scheme in Madras State

3233. { Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: / Shri Arunachalam:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Noyyal Scheme in Tiruchirapally District, Madras State, has been included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the amount allotted for it; and

(c) when it is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Locoshed in Coimbatore

3234. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Caimbatore Municipal Council has approached the Railway Board through the Madras Government to change the venue of the present locoshed in Coimbatore in view of its nearness to the Government Hospital; and

(b) whether Government propose to shift the locoshed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to shift the locoshed to any other site. The matter has been examined in all its aspects and it has not been found possible to shift the locoshed from its present location.

Plague in Hosur, District Madras

3235. Shri Raja Ram: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether plague has assumed serious proportions in Hosur, Madras State;

(b) if so, the number of persons overtaken by the disease in Hosur and the number of those who died; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Central Government to curb the menace?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government and the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have decided to take coordinated action for the eradication of residual plague focus in these States. The Government of Madras have made available the services of an officer for this special duty for a period of three months with effect from the 1st June, 1962. The additional expenditure involved on the payment of special pay, travelling allowance, etc. to this officer will be met by the Central Government

रायपुर और बिलासपुर जिलों में तारघर

३२३६. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर व बिलासपुर जिलों में बिलाईगढ़, सिलगा, खरोर, मालखरोदा, डभरा क्षेत्रों में जो तारघरों से २५–३० मील दूर हैं, जहां लगभग दो-दो लाख लोग रहते हैं, तारघर खोलने के बारे में शासन ने क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानों में तारघर खोलने की लगातार मांग जनता व उनके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा संचार विभाग मे की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) इन स्थानों में तारघरों की मंजूरी देना सुविधाजनक नहीं समझा गया ; अनुमान है कि इन में से प्रत्येक स्थान की जनसंख्या लगभग २००० या उससे भी कम है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) राज्य सरकार से मांगें प्राप्त हुई हैं । डाक-तार महाअध्यक्ष, नागपुर ने मालखरोदा में तारघर खोलने के लिये गारंटी की शर्तें उन्हें बता दी हैं । शेष मामलों की जांच की जा रही है और उनसे सम्बन्धित शर्तें भी उन्हें शीघ्र ही बता दी जायेंगी ।

रायपुर और विशाखापटनम के बीच की लूप लाइन

३२३७. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर रायपुर–विशाखापटनम मार्ग पर कोमाखान स्टेशन में लाइन पूर्ण स्टेशन १० वर्षों से बन जाने के बाद भी क्यों नहीं बनायी गयी है ; और

(ख) इस कोमाखान स्टेशन में दोनों पड़ौस के स्टेशनों से रेलवे तार सम्बन्ध क्यों नहीं स्थापित किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) लूप लाइन बना कर रायपुर-विशाखापटनम खण्ड के कोमाखान झंडी स्टेशन को ब्लाक स्टेशन में बदलना, यातायात की दृष्टि से, जरूरी नहीं समझा गया है ।

(ख) वहां तार नहीं लगाया गया है क्योंकि झंडी स्टेशनों (नान-ब्लाक) पर तार लगाने की जरुरत नहीं होती । फिर भी यह स्टेशन साथ वाले स्टेशन (बाग बहरा) से टेलीफोन द्वारा सम्बद्ध है ।

रायपुर जिले में सघन खेती कार्यक्रम

३२३८. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सघन खेती कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रायपुर जिले के असिंचित क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई

या खेतों में पानी देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पाद की बिक्री और परिवहन की सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रायपुर जिले में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये जो छोटे सिंचाई कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं उन में नये कुओं का निर्माण, पुराने कुओं की मरम्मत करना, पंपिंग सेटों को लगाना और तालाबों को बनाना शामिल है। छोटे सिंचाई के तालाबों की मरम्मत करने और मौजूदा तालाबों के लिये जलद्वारों की व्यवस्था करने पर भी जोर दिया जा रहा है। अनुमान है कि चालू साल (१९६२–६३) के दौरान में लगभग २७,००० एकड़ भूमि को लाभ पहुंचेगा और इस पर लगभग ६.८२ लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे। यहां यह भी बता दिया जाये कि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई की सुविधाओं को मुहैया करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

(ख) विपणन और परिवहन की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) नई सहकारी विपणन समितियां बनाना। कार्यक्रम के शुरु होने से पहले जिले में ७ समितियां थीं। तब से ११ और समितियां बनाई गई हैं।

(२) चावल के कारखाने स्थापित करने में सरकारी सहायता। इस से पहले २ समितियां के पास चावल के कारखाने थे। अब यह संख्या बढ़ कर ४ हो गई है।

(३) विपणन समितियों को सरकार से अंश-पूंजी अंशदान मिला है।

(४) विपणन समितियों को गोदाम बनाने के लिये ऋण और प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों को रखने के लिये उपदान भी मिला है। आशा है कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर ही प्रत्येक समिति के पास एक-एक गोदाम होगा।

(५) जिला और खण्ड स्तरों पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था। मप्लाई और उपज को लाने-ले-जाने के लिये जिला स्तर पर एक ट्रक की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी प्रकार प्रत्येक खण्ड के लिये एक ट्रेक्टर एवं ट्रेलर की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उपज के लाने-ले-जाने के लिये विपणन समितियां अपने परिवहन का प्रबन्ध भी करती हैं।

Survey of Rivers in Madras State

3239. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in the State of Madras of which surveys for (i) power projects and (ii) multipurpose river valley projects have been completed;

(b) the results of the surveys; and

(c) which of these river projects have been included for implementation in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Waiting Rooms on Stations

3240. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on the branch line from Villupuram to Tiruvennamalai that lack the provision of waiting rooms; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Except at Tiruvennamalai station, there are no waiting rooms at the stations on the Villupuram—Tiruvannamalai branch line. The upper class passenger traffic offering at the stations do not justify provision of separate upper class waiting rooms.

Waiting halls for III class passengers exist at all the stations of the above branch line.

Supply of Water to Northern Railway Stations

3241. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations on the Northern Railway which are supplied water by water tanks;

(b) the number of railway stations where water was supplied by water tanks before the integration of Railways and which has been stopped after integration of Railways;

(c) the number of tanks engaged for the purpose; and

(d) whether any special trains are run for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 270 stations.

(b) Four stations, where water is now supplied through tube wells.

(c) 127 tanks.

(d) Yes. Eight special trains are run.

Soil Conservation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

3242. **Shri D. B. Raju**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had sent any proposal to the Central Government regarding the soil conservation schemes for the period 1962-63; and

(b) if so, what are the areas going to be undertaken during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) For the annual plan discussions the Andhra Pradesh Government had sent to the Central Government their proposals for soil conservation work for 1962-63.

(b) The area proposed to be taken up by the State Government is about 45,000 acres of agricultural lands and 5,000 acres in River Valley Projects.

Railway Line connecting Hingoli with Wardha

3243. **Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Hingoli with Wardha by a rail line;

(b) if so, what would be the gauge; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें

३२४४. **श्रीमती जमुना देवी** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित किए जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण की कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्रेषित की थीं

(ख) उनमें से कौन-सी योजनाएं स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं ; और

(ग) उनके लिये कितनी रकम रखी गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) से (ग) तक. मध्य प्रदेश की तीसरी पांचसाला योजना में नीचे लिखी छह 'स्पिल-ओवर' स्कीमें शामिल हैं :

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमित लागत	तीसरी योजना में की गई व्यवस्था
		(लाख रुपयों में)	
१.	शिवना सिंचाई और बाढ़-रोक स्कीम (अनुसन्धान और सर्वे के लिए ही)	२.००	२.००
२.	मध्य प्रदेश की कई जगहों पर बारिश मापक लगाना	२.६३	१.००
३.	नदी-मापक लगाना	२.५०	२.००
४.	गैज-निकासी और तलछट-निरीक्षक केन्द्रों की स्थापना	३.००	२.००
५.	गैज और पानी-निकास-निरीक्षक केन्द्रों की स्थापना	२.००	२.००
६.	होशंगाबाद में नर्मदा नदी के सेठानी घाट पर बाढ़-रोकथाम के काम	१०.३१	७.००
	कुल	२२.४४	१६.००

नई स्कीमों का ब्यौरा राज्य सरकार से अभी नहीं आया। इन स्कीमों के लिए तीसरी योजना में ४ लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था है।

मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

३२४५. **श्रीमती जमुना देवी** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए कितना धन दिया गया ;

(ख) राज्य में इस बीच कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है ;

(ग) तृतीय योजना में कितने और गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने की योजना है; और

(घ) उसके लिए कितने धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) दूसरी पांचसाला योजना के अरसे में, गांवों में बिजली लगाने के खास उद्देश्य को ही सामने रख कर राज्य सरकार को कोई राशि नहीं दी गई।

(ख) दूसरी योजना खत्म होते-न-होते ४३६ गांवों में बिजली लग चुकी थी।

(ग) लगभग १,००० गांवों में।

(घ) ७.६८ करोड़ रुपए।

Lift Irrigation in Hilly Areas

3246. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which schemes for lift irrigation, especially in hilly areas, have been taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the money provided for such schemes during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and

Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Karnafuli Dam

3247. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made at Dacca on the 19th May, 1962 by Pakistani Minister Shri Bhutto blaming India for failure to come to an agreement over construction of the Karnafuli Dam and its consequences; and

(b) Government's reaction to the statement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) We have seen press reports of the statement said to have been made by the Pakistan Minister.

(b) The statement is not factually correct. There was no delay whatever on the part of Indian Surveys. The Surveyors General and the Directors of Land Records of India and Pakistan had agreed that the old prints (1945) could not be used. Later the Surveyor General of Pakistan tried to resile from this agreement, but it was again mutually agreed that fresh photography was essential.

ढोढाडीह रेलवे स्टेशन पर भूमि अधिग्रहण

३२४८. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ढोढाडीह रेलवे स्टेशन (इलाहाबाद-कटिहार खोटी लाइन) पर ईंट बनाने के लिये जो जमीन रेलवे ने ले ली थी और जो अब बेकार पड़ी हुई है उसे वापस लेने के लिये स्थानीय किसानों ने जिनकी वह जमीन थी क्या प्रार्थनापत्र दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने लोगों ने प्रार्थनापत्र दिये हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय ढोंढाडीह रेलवे स्टेशन से है । जमीन की वापसी के लिए केवल एक व्यक्ति, श्री कालिका प्रसाद मिश्र की अर्जी आयी है जिन्होंने जमीन का मूल स्वामी होने का दावा किया ह । वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार यदि रेलवे को जमीन की जरूरत न हो और यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी और विभाग को भी उसकी जरुरत न हो, तो वह जमीन राज्य सरकार को दे दी जाती है। तदनुसार यह जमीन राज्य सरकार को सौंपी जा रही है जो सामान्य ढंग से इसका निपटारा करेगी । उपरोक्त अर्जी भी राज्य सरकार को भेजी जा रही है ।

Homoeopathy System of Medicine

3249. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee for Homoeopathy System of Medicine has submitted any report; and

(b) what are the institutions on this system of Medicine which have received grant from the Central Government during 1961-62?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Advisory Committee is not expected to submit any report. This Committee meets from time to time and advises Government on matters referred to it.

(b) 1. Athurasramam Homoeopathic Medical College, Kottayam.

2. Bombay Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay.

3. Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Gudivada.

4. Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Midnapore.

5. D.N.De. Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta.

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सैनिक सहायता समिति, दिल्ली द्वारा दूध का विक्रय

३२५०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व दिल्ली की स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सैनिक सहायता समिति को दूध के कुछ डिपो चलाने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त अनुमति अब वापस ले ली गई है क्योंकि वे केवल हिन्दी में हिसाब रखते थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) से (ग) तक. जब उन शर्तों पर अन्तिम विचार किया जा रहा था, जिन पर कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सैनिक सहायता समिति ने दूध के डिपों को चलाना था, एक कठिनाई, जिसकी ओर समिति ने संकेत किया था, अंग्रेजी में हिसाब-किताब और विवरण रखने के बारे में थी। समिति चाहती थी कि उसे केवल हिन्दी में ही हिसाब-किताब रखने की अनुमति दी जाये। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने समिति को बताया कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का समस्त कार्य अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है और हिसाब-किताब भी अंग्रेजी में ही रखा जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में समिति के अगले पत्र की प्रतीक्षा है।

कौसी कलां स्टेशन के पास रेल दुर्घटना

३२५१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २४ मई, १९६२ की शाम को कौसी कलां स्टेशन के पास बारह गायें और दो भैंसें कट कर मर गईं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या ब्योरा है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनायें न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। लेकिन २२-५-६२ को शाम के लगभग ४ बजे जब अप ब्रेक डाउन गाड़ी स्टेशन से गुजर रही थी, तो मवेशियों का एक झुंड जो कौसी कलां स्टेशन के 'ए' वर्ग के समपार पर रुका हुआ था, गाड़ी की सीटी सुनकर बिदक गया और फाटक के दोनों ओर भागता हुआ पटरी पर आ गया। फलस्वरूप २ गायें, २ बछड़े और ४ बैल गाड़ी के नीचे आकर मर गये। २ बैलों और ३ गायों को चोटें आयीं जिन में से ४ की चोटें गहरी थीं।

(ग) समपार फाटक के दोनों ओर ३० फुट की दूरी तक बाड़ लगी हुई है। मवेशियों को रेल की पटरी पर आने से रोकने का एक मात्र उपाय यह है कि समूची पटरी के किनारे बाड़ लगा दी जाये। लेकिन इसमें बहुत खर्च आयेगा जिसका औचित्य नहीं है।

Cooperative Farming Societies, Tripura

3252. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative farming societies in Tripura at present;

(b) the acreage of land under their possession; and

(c) whether land is lying fallow due to financial difficulties?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Sham Dhar Misra): (a) Two.

(b) 2076 acres.

(c) The information is being collected.

Tourist Offices in Foreign Countries

3253. **Shri Brahmjeet Singh:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tourist offices of the Indian Government are there in foreign countries; and

(b) what was the expenditure in foreign exchange over them in 1961-62?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Eight.

(b) Rs. 19.00 lakhs approxmately.

Railway Line between Ranchi and Bondamunda on S. E. Railway

3254. **Shri Yogendra Jha:**
Shri David Munzni:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of railway line between Ranchi and Bondamunda on the South Eastern Railway has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden stoppage of work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work on Hatia-Nawagaon section of the Ranchi-Bondamunda line beyond Mile 40 to Nawagaon, a total distance of about 42 miles, was brought to a halt from about the middle of May, 1962, by villagers on the plea of compensation for land not having been paid to them. The Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, intervened in the matter and undertook to make immediate arrangements for payment of compensation for land acquired for the line. The payment of compensation has already started and the villagers are now causing no obstruction to the progress of the work which has been resumed since 23rd May, 1962

Telephone Connections in Gujarat State

3255. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone connections are pending in Ahmedabad, Capital of Gujarat State;

(b) how many telephone connections are pending in each Headquarter of revenue district in Gujarat State;

(c) whether Government have taken special steps to end this long pending list at each place including the capital; and

(d) whether Government expect to do away with the pending list?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 3570.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 45].

(c) and (d). Action is being taken in respect of each place including the capital as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV annexure No. 46]. Completion of the Schemes envisaged will depend upon the availability of resources.

Monthly Ticket Fare for Travellers between Delhi and Ghaziabad

3256. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to revise the fare of monthly ticket holders travelling between Ghaziabad and Delhi so as to bring the same at par with those charged

in Bombay and Calcutta is under the consideration of the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Dislocation of Train Services in Hill Section of N.F. Railway

3257. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the passenger trains were dislocated in 1961 in the hill section of North Frontier railway;

(b) what were the reasons for such dislocation;

(c) what steps were taken for giving relief to stranded passengers; and

(d) how many new coaches for pasgers have been introduced during the last five years in (i) hill section (ii) branch lines in Cachar and (iii) Karimganj-Silchar lines of North Frontier Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). In the hill Section of the North-East Frontier Railway, the passenger trains were dislocated during 1961 on three occasions—two occasions due to derailment and one occasion due to landslip. In addition, there were 28 minor cases of interruptions of through running of trains due to 10 cases of derailments and 18 cases of landslips.

(c) (i). Trains were controlled at stations where drinking water and refreshment were available; (ii) Passengers were given the option to travel free of charge to the original starting stations or to take refund for the untravelled distance; (iii) Shuttle trains were run on the uninterrupted section during the period of block; (iv) Transhipment of passengers and their luggage was arranged at the site of the accident; (v) Arrangements were also made for transhipment of stranded passengers by road hiring public buses, and for free supply of food.

(d) 47 new coaches—11 on Hill Section and 26 on Branch lines—in Cachar Area including Karimganj-Silchar Section.

Pilot Project for T.B. Control in Madras State

3258. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to take up a pilot project for T.B. Control in the State of Maras is under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of the same and when it is to be taken up;

(c) whether Government of Madras has expressed its consent to collaborate in its execution; and

(d) if so, in what form?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) A proposal to attach a District T.B. Control Centre in North Arcot District of Madras State to the National T.B. Institute, Bangalore, is still under negotiation and the details are yet to be finalised.

Dam on Ajoy River, Bihar

3259. **Shri Besra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of a dam on Ajoy River in Bihar has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected; and

(c) whether any provision has been made for the rehabilitation of the uprooted people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report of the Sachdev Committee

3260. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:** / **Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sachdev Committee studied in detail the Azimganj scheme of the West Bengal Government before making recommendation;

(b) if so, why it has now been necessary to shift the location of that scheme from Azimganj to Katwa;

(c) whether the proposed scheme at Katwa has been examined in detail and what is the present position of the same;

(d) whether the capacity of the proposed plant at Katwa has been enhanced;

(e) if so, waht are the reasons for it; and

(f) what is the probable source of foreign exchange for the Katwa scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (f). With regard to Azimganj Thermal Power Station, the Committee was given to understand by the representatives of the Government of West Bengal that certain preliminary steps, such as selection of site etc., had already been taken by them and that they felt confident that commissioning of 2 Nos. 50 MW thermal generating units at the Station could be achieved by the close of the Third Plan or the beginning of the Fourth Plan period. The Committee's recommendation was based on this understanding and not on any detailed study of the scheme. The State Government have since reconsidered their earlier recommendation and proposed location of the Power Station at Katwa with with a view to getting over the difficulties in transportation of coal by Railways. The source of foreign exchange will be determined only after details of the scheme are worked out and approved.

Catering by N. Railway during Kumbh Fair

3261. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent for purchasing the provisions by the Catering Department of the Northern Railway in connection with the Kumbh fair at Hardwar;

(b) the sale proceeds of the provisions used there; and

(c) the quantity remaining unused and the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Provisions to the value of Rs. 62,933 were stocked by transfer from central catering stores godown to Hardwar, apart from purchases of items locally to the value of Rs. 3,688 at the time of Mela. Sales to the tune of Rs. 7,432 materialised during the Mela.

(c) The quantity of stores remaining unused and its cost are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV annexure No. 47].

Ticketless Travel

3262. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Railway Magistrate along with a senior Official of the Izzatnagar District North Eastern Railway trespassed over the service roads of the Forest Department in order to raid the 151 Up and 152 Down trains at the Mailani Junction in the first week of May, 1962;

(b) whether as many as 70 passengers without tickets were interned in a very small compartment; and

(c) if so, details of the incident and action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz

Khan): (a) No such raid was conducted in the first week of May, 1962. However, a raid was conducted on 151 Up and 152 Down trains on 21-4-62 at Mailani Junction at the outer and the home signals respectively, by the Assistant Traffic Officer of Izzatnagar District. For the sake of convenience the Special Railway Magistrate had agreed to hold his court near by. No service roads of Forest Department were used.

(b) and (c). During this raid 82 passengers were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets in 151 Up and 19 passengers in 52 Down trains. All the 82 passengers detected in 151 Up train were accommodated in 3 compartments *viz.*, one First Class and two third class, of the same train and were brought over from outer signal to Mailani Station for disposal.

वन सम्पदा का अध्ययन

३२६३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत वन विज्ञान तथा वन संवर्धन के विश्वविख्यात शास्त्री सर हैरी जी० चैम्पियन आजकल भारत की वन सम्पदा का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके अध्ययन का वास्तविक उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) अब तक उन्होंने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(घ) वे कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगे ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उनके कार्य का उद्देश्य भारतीय वन सम्पदा पर लिखी हुई दो पुस्तकों का अर्थात् (१) प्रीलिमीनरी सर्वे आफ दी फारेस्ट टाइप्स आफ इन्डिया एन्ड बर्मा बाई एच० जी० चैम्पियन (Preliminary Survey of the Forest Types of India and Burma by H. G. Champion) और (२) मैनुअल आफ इंडियन सिलवीकल्चर बाई एच० जी० चैम्पियन एन्ड ए० एल० ग्रिफथ (Manual of Indian Silviculture by H. G. Champion & A. L. Griffith) संशोधन करना है, जोकि क्रमशः १९३६ और १९४८ में लिखी गई थीं । इन पुस्तकों का संशोधन राज्य सरकारों के वन विभागों से आधुनिकतम दिता इकट्ठा करने के पश्चात् किया जाना है ।

(ग) उन्होंने भारत के वनों का अध्ययन-दौरे समाप्त कर लिये हैं और दोनों पुस्तकों के संशोधन में अपेक्षित अधिकतर जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली है । अब संशोधित पुस्तकों के अन्तिम प्रारूप लिखे जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं करनी है, परन्तु पुस्तकों के संशोधित प्रारूप भारत सरकार को लगभग ६ महीने में दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

C.H.S. Dispensary Lakshmibai Nagar

3264. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received from the Doctor Incharge of Lakshmibai Nagar C.H.S. Dispensary, New Delhi, during May, 1962 about the reaction of a medicine namely Meprobromite Tabloids on a patient in that area;

(b) whether there has been any other complaint about the particular manufacturer/supplier who prepares/supplies medicine which has given adverse results; and

(c) what action has so far been taken on the report of Medical Officer Incharge?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A report regarding re-

action to Tabs. Meprobamate 400 Mgm consisting of generalised Urticarial rash with itching all over the body of a patient of the C.H.S. Dispensary, Lakshmibai Nagar, was received from the Medical Officer Incharge of the dispensary.

(b) Only some verbal complaints have been received from a few Medical Officers and Specialists regarding the inefficacy of the product.

(c) The necessary analyses of the product have been carried out at the Central Drugs Laboratories. The results have shown that the product conforms to the requisite specifications.

C.H.S. Dispensary, Lakshmibai Nagar, New Delhi

3265. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report has been received from the Medical Officer incharge of Lakshmibai Nagar. C.H.S. Dispensary, New Delhi, during May, 1962 about existence of an extraneous element in a Streptomycin phial manufactured at Pimpri; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on his report?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A report has been received from the C.H.S. Dispensary, Lakshmibai Nagar, that some apparently insoluble matter was found in a vial of Injection Streptomycin manufactured at Pimpri. However, the matter dissolved automatically the next day. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to hold any further investigations.

Construction of Boundary Wall at Bellraien Railway Station (N.E. Railway)

3266. Shri B. Verma: Will the Minister **of Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a boundary wall is being constructed at the Bellraien station of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Govt. are also aware of the inconvenience which this wall is going to cause to the general public and the business community residing there; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop this construction in view of the general resentment of and opposition from the public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No boundary wall is being constructed at Bellraien station. Only fencing is being provided to prevent encroachment on the Railway land.

(b) To avoid invonvenience to the public only horizontal Rail barrier is being provided opposite the houses which are facing the Railway land. No complaint has also so far been received on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

Deaths due to Food Poisoning

3267. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many food poisoning deaths occurred in India during the last 3 years;

(b) what are the steps taken to lessen this danger; and

(c) what are the main causes for these food poisoning deaths?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Oral Contraceptive

3268. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Family Planning Association in Britain has been successful in evolving a new oral contraceptive—the

"birth pill", the effectiveness of which has been proved beyond doubt;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the production of such 'birth pills' in India; and

(c) if so, what are the relevant proposals, if any?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The attention of the Government has been drawn to a trial of an oral contraceptive 'Anovlar (4 mgm. norethisterone acetate + 0·05 mg. ethinyl oestradiol), on 140 women, among whom no pregnancy has occurred and the method is reported to be 100 per cent. effective so far. This is reported to be the recent *progestogen—oestrogen mixture* for use in family planning clinics of the Family Planning Association, London, as an oral contraceptive.

(b) The Government of India constituted a committee for reviewing the development and research on oral contraceptives including the progrestational steroids tried in Britain. The Committee made the following recommendations regarding the use of the progestational steroids as oral contraceptive:

(i) In view of the delicate hormonal balance in the human body and the harmful effects that may flow from upsetting such a balance over a prolonged period by the administration of these steroids and in the absence of adequate evidence that the use of these steroids for prolonged period is harmless, the stage has not yet been reached to permit the sale of these steroids for control of conception.

(ii) In view of the available evidence of effectiveness of these drugs for *disturbances of menstruation, threatened abortion and sterility*, for which their use is for short duration, their sale for therapeutic purposes on medical prescription may be permitted and this question may be considered by the Drugs Controller (India) in the normal course. The Drugs Controller (India) will no doubt consider the restrictions and precautions that should be imposed while permitting the sale of these prolucts.

(iii) The Government of India may have no objection to the use of these products for research purposes as regards their antifertility effect by competent workers under rigid controlled conditions.

The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government. The Committee will also examine the desirability of general use of the new oral contraceptive.

(c) Does not arise.

Himachal Pradesh Administration Transport

3269. Shri Mohammed Elias: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total mileage of motorable roads being operated by the Himachal Pradesh Administration Transport;

(b) what is the total number of vehicles run by the Himachal Pradesh Administration Transport; and

(c) what is the total income and net profit earned by the public transport undertaking of Himachal Pradesh for the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1,451 miles.

(b) 494 vehicles.

(c) Total Income: Rs. 84,08,317.

Net Profit: Rs. 6,15,345.

Private Transport Operators in Himachal Pradesh

3270. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Administration Transport allows private operators in good transport to ply their vehicles in the territory where the passenger as well as goods transport is completely nationalised; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Himachal Government Transport hires trucks from private truck owners during the rush traffic periods and operates them against the permits granted to the State Transport Undertaking. Only one public carrier permit has been issued in Himachal Pradesh to a private operator, who was originally granted a stage carriage permit on the Simla-Kalka route under the direction of the Judicial Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh. Later, the Administration, with the consent of the party, cancelled the stage carriage permit and granted him a public carrier permit in lieu thereof.

Motorable Roads in Himachal Pradesh

3271. Shri Mohammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total allocation for road transport in Himachal Pradesh for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the total mileage of motorable roads under construction in Himachal Pradesh at present and by what time it will be completed; and

(c) what is the total mileage of motorable roads proposed to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 140 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The mileage of motorable roads under construction in Himachal Pradesh at present is 536, including 41 miles of such roads constructed in the Second Five Year Plan period, which are being widened and improved during the Third Plan period. The entire work is likely to be completed by the end of 1965-66.

Administrative Set-up of Transport in Himachal Pradesh

3272. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendation of Transport Development Council in regard to administrative set-up of transport of Union Territory has not been implemented in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the recommendation of the Road Transport Re-organisation Committee (popularly known as the Masani Committee) which had recommended that roads and road transport should be dealt with by the same officer in the Secretariat of the Union Territory and that the Secretary of the State Transport Authority should be the Head of the Department and perform functions of the Transport Commissioner suggested for the States. The above recommendation, which was endorsed by the Transport Development Council in March, 1960, has not been accepted by the Himachal Pradesh Administration, who feel that complete co-ordination between the Roads Wing and the Road Transport Wing is ected through the Lt.-Governor and it is not necessary to disturb that arrangement. Further, as road transport has been completely nationalised in Himachal Pradesh, the work-load did not justify the appointment of a whole-time

Secretary, State Transport Authority. However, in view of the subsequent proposal to consolidate all taxes on motor vehicles into a single levy and to entrust its collection to a single agency, namely, the Transport Department, of Himachal Pradesh Administration, the question of appointing a whole-time Secretary in the office of the State Transport Authority, Himachal Pradesh, is now under the consideration of the Administration.

Railway Employees' Participation in General Strike, 1960

3273. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railwaymen's Union has demanded the appointment of an *ad hoc* tribunal to go into the question of victimisation of railway employees for actively participating in the general strike in July, 1960; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No official communication has been received from the Union in this connection.

(b) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Land in Kerala

3274. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the total acreage that can be reclaimed for cultivation from the area under back-waters in Kerala;

(b) the area of land that has been reclaimed so far;

(c) whether Government have any schemes under the Third Year Plan to reclaim more land from the back-waters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Kerala Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Kerala

3275. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large tracts in Kuttanad (Kerala) and other coastal areas of Kerala suffer from acute shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether, under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Government have undertaken or requested the Government of Kerala to undertake a survey of the requirements and availability of drinking water in Kuttanad;

(c) whether, in view of the acute and chronic shortage of drinking water in this area, Government of India propose to accord high priority for providing drinking water to the people of Kuttanad; and

(d) if so, the steps that Government of India propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Due consideration will be given when a proposal for the purpose is received from the State Government.

Level Crossings in Between Haldipada and Basta Stations in Orissa

3276. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Eastern Railway Authorities received in 1960-61, 1961-62 memoranda for providing

level crossings at certain points in between Haldipada and Basta Stations (Orissa); and

(b) if so, whether the memoranda were taken into consideration and the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In September, 1960 a representation for a new level crossing at mile 135|6 was received by the South Eastern Railway Administration from Haldipada Gram Panchayat through Additional District Magistrate, Balasore. It would be feasible to provide level crossing but it would cost initially Rs. 9,000 plus Rs. 500 towards recurring maintenance charges. Under the extant rules, all these charges have to be borne by the State Government or the Local Civil Authority. The State Government have already been apprised of this position, but their acceptance of the charges is still awaited.

Malaprabha Project in Mysore State

3277. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Malaprabha Project of Mysore State was included in the Second Five Year Plan and there is no progress in the work of any kind so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the technical clearance has not yet been accorded to this scheme;

(c) if so, since how many years this matter is pending;

(d) what are the causes for delay and when the actual work is expected to commence; and

(e) how many years it would require for its completion and how many acres of land would come under its irrigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Malaprabha project has been included in the Third Five Year Plan as a new scheme and is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) Yes.

(c) The project was considered in the Technical Advisory Committee meetings held in October and December, 1961 and the State Government were requested to revise the report in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

(d) The State Government was requested to furnish some additional information which they have done. The project report will now be placed before the next meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee for consideration.

(e) The project is expected to be completed in the 4th Five-Year Plan period and would provide for irrigation for about three lakh acres.

Promotion of Railway Protection Force Employees

3278. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have made any rules for promotion of the staff and officers employed under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957;

(b) whether it is a fact that the selection of superior officers for this Railway Protection Force is still being made under the old rules of the Railway Board without regard to the rules made under provisions of the new Act;

(c) whether the selection for superior officers for the Central Railway under the old rules was objected to and withheld by the Railway Board on the ground that such selection should be held under the rules made under the new Act, 1957 and;

(d) the reasons why such selection is still permitted under the old rules though the rules under the Railway

Protection Force Act have been in operation since 1959?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Rules for promotion of the staff of the Railway Protection Force are contained in the R.P.F. Regulations framed under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. Rules for promotion of superior officers have, however, yet to be finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and promotions in this regard are, in the meanwhile, being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Indian Railways Establishment Codes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Water Works at Agra

3279. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the water works at Agra suffer from inadequate supply of raw water because river Jamuna is tapped to the utmost at Okhla;

(b) whether this problem was referred to the Central Water and Power Commission for advice; and

(c) if so, what were the Commission's recommendations and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) yes

(b) Yes.

(c) The Central Water and Power Commission recommended the construction of a barrage across river Jamuna at Agra. Estimates for trial boring in river bed have been submitted to Agra Corporation in August, 1961, for approval and allotment of funds. The reply of the Agra Corporation is still awaited by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Wagons for Traders at Fatehpur Sikri Rly. Station

3280. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by traders in obtaining supply of full load wagons and nominated day vans for smalls at Fatehpur Sikri Railway Station;

(b) whether Government have received representations in this behalf; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Every endeavour is made to meet the wagon demand at Fatehpur Sikri station to the extent possible, keeping in view the total wagon requirement on the railway.

Food served by I.A.C. Service Planes

3281. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the total lack of protein contents in the diet provided to vegetarian passengers in the Indian Airlines Corporation service planes; and

(b) whether any step has been taken to provide vegetable protein and milk protein foods in their diet replacing some of the starchy food items, if necessary?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of the Indian Airlines Corporation to provide wholesome and nutritious food to passengers on board. The vegetarian menu is designed to cater to the needs of Indian and Western style and to provide a fairly high percentage of protein. Some of the high protein

value foods supplied are pea panir curry, macaroni cheese, French beans, nut roast, rasagullas etc. The Corporation have prepared menus for vegetarian food in consultation with the College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay.

Training of Opticians at Opthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum

3282. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a course for training opticians is being run at the Opthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, what is the duration of the course and when was the course started;

(c) whether any examination has been conducted for the trainees at the conclusion of the course; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The duration of the course is two years. The course commenced on the 15th July, 1960.

(c) No.

(d) The first batch of students will complete the course only in July, 1962.

Foreign Exchange for Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

3283. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total component of the foreign exchange for all the sanctioned power projects of Andhra Pradesh for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the amount of foreign exchange so far sanctioned; and

(c) what is the reason for delay in sanctioning the balance of foreign exchange?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) About Rs. 27.6 crores.

(b) Rs. 6·2 crores.

(c) Ramagundam Extension and Kothagudam Thermal Station which jointly require about Rs. 11·5 crores worth of foreign exchange and have been posed for assistance from Agency for International Development, U.S.A., have not yet been cleared by them. Other schemes such as Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam and Upper Sileru Stage II have not yet progressed enough for release of foreign exchange.

Irrigation and Power Project Reports from Andhra Pradesh

3284. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Irrigation and Power project reports pertaining to Third Five Year Plan Schemes received from Andhra Pradesh and still pending approval with Government of India; and

(b) the reasons for delay in their approval?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 48].

Hyderabad-Masulipatam Highway

3285. **Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of accidents have occurred on the Hyderabad-Masulipatam National Highway road due to 12-feet width black-topping;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been made to extend the width of the above-mentioned road from 12 to 20 feet with black-topping; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Some accidents have occurred as may happen on any road, but they were not necessarily due to the carriageway width being 12 ft.

(b) and (c). Two works costing Rs. 17·26 lakhs were sanctioned in 1959 for widening the carriageway from 12' to 22' between miles 51 and 74 and between miles 101 and 116 and the work is nearly complete. Two more proposals for widening the road between miles 17 and 37 have been framed but cannot be sanctioned due to paucity of funds.

Bridge on Hyderabad-Masulipatam Road

3286. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one bridge at Hyderabad-Masulipatam road at mile No. 35 in Nalgonda District had been washed away due to heavy rains three years back;

(b) if so, why reconstruction work has not started so far; and

(c) if any work has been started now, when the small wil be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Presumably the Member is referring to the bridge at mile 35/4 on Hyderabad-Masulipatam road, which was washed away in June 1960. Reconstruction of this bridge was taken up and is now practically completed. The bridge is expected to be thrown open to traffic shortly.

Bhakra Dam

3287. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to erect a statue in honour of the Bhakra Dam workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A sub-committee has been appointed by the Bhakra Control Board to work out the details.

Bhakra Dam

3288. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has allocated a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs to provide amenities for sightseers at Bhakra Dam; and

(b) if so, the details of the amenities to be provided?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Plan of the Central Government for the development of tourism during the Third Plan period includes a provision of Rs. 12·00 lakhs for provision of facilities for tourists at Govind Sagar at Bhakra Dam. The facilities contemplated are a rest house cafeteria, pavilions, boating facilities and water skiing.

Loans to States for Agricultural Development

3289. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of loans have been given to the States for the purpose of agricultural development with break-up of annual figures from the financial year 1957-58 to 1961-62 State-wise;

(b) the amounts of loans recovered, State-wise, upto this date; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a committee to investigate into the cooperative movement in the States and to adopt ways and means to strengthen the movement and to make it more effective?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Sham Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Minister for Food and Agriculture will lay on the table of the Sabha necessary information as soon as it is available.

(c) No, Sir. Government had recently set up a Committee on Cooperative Credit and a Working Group on Co-operative Farming. The reports of the Committee and of the Working Group as well as decisions of Government thereon had already been laid on the table of the Sabha. Steps are now being taken to implement these decisions.

Promotion of Commercial Clerks on Howrah Division

3290. **Shri Mohammad Elias;**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Howrah Division of the Eastern Railways many Commercial Clerks have not been promoted even after completion of 18 years of service; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information is not readily available and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Promotion of Commercial Clerks on Railways

3291. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after re-grouping of the Railways all Zonal Railways are to follow an identical policy of promoting commercial clerks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the promotion of these commercial clerks is on the basis of seniority;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Eastern Railway authorities follow a different policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Information is not readily available and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Legal Action Against Person for Supply of Fertilizers

3292. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people have been arrested in Bombay in connection with the supply of fertilizers by their firm;

(b) whether any charges have been framed and case is proceeding against them; and

(c) if so, at what stage are the proceedings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under police investigation.

चम्बल परियोजना में मस्टर रोल का गायब हो जाना

३२९३. **श्री बैरवा :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल परियोजना में १९६० फरवरी को डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी संख्या १ में १८७८ रुपये की कोई मस्टर रोल गायब हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) तथा (ख). चम्बल परियोजना, कोटा में फरवरी १९६० में डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी डिवीजन संख्या १ में १८७८

रुपये के मस्टर-रोल के गुम होने की कोई सूचना नहीं है । हां, १८७८.६६ रुपये के चार वेतन-बिल किसी व्यक्ति ने चुराये जरूर थे । ये बिल, चंबल परियोजना, कोटा के डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी डिवीजन संख्या में १ के उप-डिवीजन सं० ४ के स्टाफ के फरवरी १९६० के वेतन के बारे में थे और कोटा के कोष अधिकारी ने इन्हें बाकायदा पास किया हुआ था । चुराने वाले व्यक्ति ने संबद्ध सहायक इंजीनियर के जाली दस्तखत करके इन बिलों की रकम वसूल कर ली । राजस्थान सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि बैंक के खिलाफ इस बात के लिये कानूनी कार्रवाई की जायेगी कि उस बैंक ने सहायक इंजीनियर के नमूने के दस्तखतों से मिलान न करने की लापरवाही क्यों बरती और एक अनधिकृत व्यक्ति को रकम का भुगतान क्यों किया ।

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRING BY PAKISTANI ARMED POLICE ON EVACUEES FROM RAJSHAHI DISTRICT

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi district in East Pakistan crossing into Indian territory on the 14th June 1962, resulting in death of 12 persons and injuries to several others."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Government have seen this news and ever since this morning we were trying to get the information directly from the West Bengal Government. At 10.45 A.M. we received the following telephonic message which I place before the House.

> "On the 15th morning at 3 A.M. while 600 Santhal refugees belonging to these areas of Malda which had gone over to East Pakistan after partition were crossing over to Malda at Anandapathar from Rajshahi, panic-stricken as a result of the recent disturbances in East Pakistan, they were fired at by the East Pakistan forces. As a result, two Santhals died and eight were seriously injured. Subsequently, of the eight injured, two more died on the way to the Malda hospital, bringing the number of dead to four and injured to six. Strong action has been taken by the district authorities to ensure that there is no repercussion of these unfortunate events in Malda. The State Government are lodging a strong telegraphic protest with the Government of Pakistan in the matter."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Only a protest?

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I must submit to the House. When I had suggested that Calling Attention Notice may be resorted to more frequently, I thought that perhaps, one ,two or, at the most, three Members would give notice. But I find that the number of Members who give notice is increasing day by day. In this particular case, there are sixteen names. I used to allow one question to be put by each Member who had given notice. At this rate, it will not be possible for me to allow opportunity to each Member to put a question. A Calling Attention Notice, is, at the most, something more than a short notice question, where on a particular issue a Member feels agitated when he reads the news and wants some information from the Government. So, it can only be treated as a question, more important and urgent, where the Members want some explanation, or some facts, from the Government within their knowledge. So, neither will it be necessary, nor will it be possible for me to call every one of them to put questions. If I feel that the information that is

given is enough and adequate and there is nothing more to be known, perhaps I will not be able to call all those Members.

Then, there is one thing more that I might submit in this particular case. The hon. Minister has just now disclosed that this is the only information that has been received by telephone just now. If hon. Members want more information, I can ask the hon. Minister that more information might be collected. But, at this moment, perhaps, there is nothing more to ask for or criticise. So, it is better if we wait with patience till more facts are collected. We must know more facts before we can comment on that.

Some Hon.. Members *rose*—

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, may I make a submission as regards the procedure? I do not want to speak on the merits of it. You have been good enough to explain to us the procedure but I would request you to consider one important matter also which is involved in cases like this. There are other hon. Members also who have not given notice but who are equally anxious to know things. They have to suppress themselves only because your ruling is that only such hon. Members as have given notice can ask questions. Sometimes if we sit silent on important matters we have a sense of omission on our part. Now there is no information with the hon. Minister and one would like to know as to why our High Commssioner has not sent any information so far to the hon. Prime Minister.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip) *rose*—

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I make one submission?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will give him an opportunity. He should have patience.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Further to what....

Mr. Speaker: Is he asking any question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not asking a question. I am making a submission further to what hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, has said. You just now observed that instead of two, three or four hon. Members the number is rising to 15 or 16. It is only natural because it is inherent in the procedure which you have laid down, namely, that only those hon. Members who give notice are entitled to ask questions. Every hon. Member is thus almost forced and prompted to give notice. So, until and unless we revise that and make it open as it was before that every hon. Member could ask questions, 15 or 16 hon. Members would give notice. Of course, you can stop when you find that sufficient information has been given, but if this procedure is continued that only those hon. Members who put their names to it will be permitted to ask questions, the natural consequence would be that 15 or 16 hon. Members would give notice.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: On the matter of procedure, of course, you hold otherwise but I hold that it is a fit case for an adjournment motion. It is a matter of urgent public importance. I do not understand what else can be more important than this. When the minorities are....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not go into the merits.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I am not going into the merits, but I say that this is a case fit for an adjournment motion. If we cannot bring an adjournment motion, please allow us to ask questions.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bagri (Hissar): On a point of order, Sir. इससे ज्यादा और कोई जरूरी बात हो सकती है, ऐसा हमें महसूस नहीं होता है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस

[Shri Bagri]

तरह से आपने रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स पर डिसकशन के लिए दो ढाई घंटे रख दिये हैं, उसी तरह से जो कभी चाइना वाले मारे जाते हैं, कभी नागा मार जाते हैं, कभी पाकिस्तान वाले मार जाते हैं, उस पर भी डिसकशन के लिए दो ढाई घंटे रखे जायें ताकि सारा हाउस इस पर विचार कर सके ।

Mr. Speaker: So far as the procedure is concerned, I do realise that I have been outwitted. I thought that probably this might be availed of only for asking two or three questions and some information might be sought. But then when the number of hon. Members is increasing like this and each one of them has this facility of asking one question, naturally there is a grievance on the part of others who have not given that notice. But if I make it open for everybody, then too I will have to control it because otherwise it would develop into a regular discussion which it was never intended to be.

Shri Tyagi: Of course .

Mr. Speaker: In the beginning when the 'Calling attention notice' was devised, it was intended that only information might be given. No questions were allowed at that time. But I said that I will allow one question to each hon. Member who had given the notice. At that time I had in mind that I will allow only two or three and not so many. But if we open it, it will develop into a regular discussion. Of course, a discussion can be had by other means. After the information is sought and some information is given, if it is considered by some hon. Members or by the House that a regular discussion should be had, there are different ways of having that. But this is not the procedure for having regular discussion. So, I will certainly consider that. But whatever be the number, I will see how far I can go in accommodating hon. Members. Whether I can other hon. Members also, that also I will consider because that looks presumably reasonable. I shall consider it as a question as in other cases. But there is one thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the procedure?

Mr. Speaker: We will decide that afterwards. I will consult others also and then declare what would be the right procedure in such cases. Let us take it up now. Does Shri Hem Barua want to ask a question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You may allow one question to one hon. Member of each Party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): No.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Coming back to the procedure, may I submit....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going back to the procedure. That would be settled later on. If he wants to ask a question, he might.

Shri Hem Barua: I will ask a question, but before asking a question which legitimately belongs to me, as you have said that some information might be collected, I will request the hon. Minister through you to collect information whether this panicky or large flight is indicative of any large-scale communal violence in East Pakistan.

The question is....

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not wait and have more information?

Shri Tyagi: Will you permit a two-hour discussion on it; that will settle matters.

Mr. Speaker: Let us have the reaction of the Government also: let me find out.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will you please allow me to make a submission?

The matter requires a large discussion next week. On the 4th June the Prime Minister read out a statement in this House, based practically on the report he had received from the Pakistan Government, which gave an impression that everything was all right. Now the Minister of State in the Ministry of External affairs says that panic-stricken evacuees were coming over. When the conditions were declared to be quite normal on the 4th June, why should there be this panic now? So, I demand a full discussion.

Mr. Speaker: How can he control things in Pakistan?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not the question of controlling but the question of securing information from our embassy. We have got our Embassy there.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow anybody.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only telling you. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order now. There has been a demand made that there ought to be a discussion for two hours. I am just trying to enquire from the Government what the reaction of the Government is about that.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): They should promptly accept it.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: A long statement was made by the Prime Minister the other day . . .

An Hon. Member: Which is out of date.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: which gives all the details that we were able to obtain.

An Hon. Member: From?

श्री बागड़ी : इतने आदमी मर गए हैं और आप कहते हैं छोटी बात है।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From our Deputy High Commissioner and from the correspondence we had with the Pakistan Government. From the information which we had received from all quarters, from the West Bengal Government as well as from our Mission in Dacca, everything seemed to indicate that things had assumed normalcy. The Prime Minister in his statement had also given figures of the number of certificates issued, etc. We had no reason to doubt that things had become normal there.

Only this morning when we saw the news reported in the papers, we shared the anxiety of the Members and long before we received the Call Attention Notice, the Ministry was in communication with the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government did not have any news whatever or any data about what has happened in East Pakistan.

Some Hon. Members. Shame.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will that give any satisfaction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Let me finish.

Shri Tyagi: What is the Deputy High Commissioner doing, I want to know.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We received this information at about 10·45. You wanted to know whether the report was correct. We wanted to get the actual facts, so that the fears entertained by hon. Members may be allayed. These are the facts we have obtained. We are trying to get more facts and till they are available, we will not be able to give anything more than what we have given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Only one point, Sir. This is rather strange. At that time we said that thousands of people are wanting to come away

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

to India and the borders are sealed. We raised this very point. But we were told that things are now very normal and there is not such a rush to come over to India. And now we find that 600 Santals are trying to come over. It shows that there is a background to this.

Mr. Speaker: My suggestion would be . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Some questions may be asked on this, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. My suggestion would be that we should ask the Government to collect more facts.

Shri Tyagi: From our Deputy High Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker: I will keep it pending till Monday or Tuesday. (*Interruptions*) Order, order. And the certainly, when the facts are there....

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : मे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करना चाहता हूं। जब स्पीकर साहब बोलते रहते है तो कुछ माननीय सदस्य भी बोलते रहते है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री नाथ पाई : आप अभी वही कर रहे है।

Mr. Speaker: It rather becomes strange that I am going on calling 'Order, order' and nobody cares . That should not happen.

So I would keep it pending till Monday and ask the Government in the meanwhile to collect more facts. When we know those facts, then it would be for us to consider whether we can dispose of it simply by questions or whether a regular discussion should be had.

Shri Nath Pai: May we put some questions on this? Normally a few questions are allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I am of opinion that if we begin it, perhaps there will be no end to it. And there are no facts available in the report that has appeared in *The Hindustan Times* What I saw was, it was said that there were unconfirmed reports.

Shri Nath Pai: This is from their Official Correspondent,. Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Even then I cannot depend entirely on it, hon. Members should realise. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): On Monday the Government should not come and say the same thing, and then it should not be held over for another day.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so very material whether it is Monday or Tuesday. If one day is advanced and we can get the facts, we should not mind it. So it would be held over for the present. Would it be possible for Government to get those facts by Monday?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It depends. I do not know, Sir. I cannot give a guarantee.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Why not resign?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This would be held over till Monday, and Goverment would meanwhile collect the facts and then we will take it up. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Government can only give the facts on the information received by it from the West Bengal Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask something on the basis of the information given.

Shri Hem Barua: On the basis of the information given can we not put a question?

Mr. Speaker: What more is it that is wanted? I am trying to explain that we will have more facts on Monday and then we will take it up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the facts now given we should be allowed to ask some questions

Mr. Speaker: Not on that, because it is just possible that they may not be answered immediately at the moment. If we put it off to a subsequent day, perhaps the answers may be given. So we may put it off for the present. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: I just want to give only one information, that there is an office of our Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi itself.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody knows it.

Now, Paper to be laid on the Table.

12·17 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSON

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1962. (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-198/62

12.17½ hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I have not received any information about the rejection of my Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: He can come to me and have that information.

12.17½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 513

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, while answering a supplementary question of Shrimati Renuka Ray on 8th May, 1962, I had stated as follows:—

> "We have found out that the company, whose name has just been mentioned, has been doing so. They are proceeding against the firm. They are some legal difficulties. I do not want to explain that because the whole case is *sub judice* just now in a court of law".

The correct position is that as reported by the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat the police investigations into the alleged report regarding sale of sodium sulphate as a fertiliser are still in progress and no court proceedings have been initiated so far against any Company or individual in this respect.

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce the Government business in this House during the week commencing 18th June, 1962, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill.

(3) Consideration of motion for modification of the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, given notice of by.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Slowly.

Shri Satya Narain Sinha: I hope you follow.

Shri Nath Pai: (Rajapur): We cannot follow the express train.

Shri Satya Narain Sinha: . . . . (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962,

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha]

given notice of by Sarvashri Shree Narayan Das and Sinhasan Singh.

(4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Customs Bill, 1962 to a Select Committee.

(5) Consideration of the Report of University Grants Commission for the period April 1960—March 1961, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education.

(6) Consideration of motion for modification of the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, given notice of by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

(7) Consideration and passing of—

The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1962 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment- Bill, 1962.

As Members are already aware, the House would discuss the recent railway accidents from 4 to 6 p.m. on Monday the 18th June, 1962, on a motion to be moved by Shri Nath Pai and others.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From today on, the House will sit till 5 o'clock only?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I have a submission to make in respect of Government business. You will know that the question of a Standing Committee for the Public sector undertakings was to be taken up during this session. Even the Minister for Commerce and Industry made mention on the floor of the House that he will be coming forward with a Resolution during this session. I do not see why this does not find a place in the business announced today.

Mr. Speaker: Probably that could have been taken within the seven days that we have cut short.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why are we short of time?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The motion even if it is there, I never include these things in announcing the business of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This House has been asking for a Standing Committee for a long time.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs says, that even if that was brought, that was not to be included in the agenda.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has made mention of the Government business. Why is that Resolution not coming forward when an undertaking was given by the Minister concerned? There is nothing very important about the University Grants Commisison. It could be discussed even in the next session. If we take up that Resolution, that is a very important matter. It had come to this House. We had discussed it. We thought we will leave it to the new Third Lok Sabha. Now that we are also finising this important session, there is no reason why we should not take it up now.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would consult the Minister concerned and let you know.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he would consult the Minister concerned and let the House know about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is the concerned Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: He is the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Minister who made the statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are divided.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

12.24 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We take up clause by clause consideration of the Finance Bill. Clause 2.

Clause 2—(Income-tax and super-tax) and First Schedule.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There is an important amendment to clause 2.

I move:*

Page 3, line 36, *omit* "clause (iv) or" (44).

I had explained at the time when I moved the motion for consideration that the share of a partner in the tax paid by a registered firm need not necessarily be regarded as unearned income. In order to carry this out, this is done. This is only a clarificatory amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 36, omit "clause (iv) or" (44).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. Member has any amendment? None. Now, I shall put clause 2, as amended, to the vote of the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I have got an amendment to this clause.

Mr. Speaker: I was asking whether any hon. Member had any amendment to clause 2, but the hon. Member did not rise at that time.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am sorry. I was just referring to the list I beg to move:

Page 1, *omit* lines 8 to 22.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not got the recommendation of the President to move his amendment, and, therefore, he cannot move it. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I suggest that the Schedule also may be taken up along with clause 2?

Mr. Speaker: All right, clause 2 and the first Schedule may be taken up together.

Shri Bade: Clause 2 and the First Schedule may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Clause 2 and the First Schedule are now before the House.

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

Page 21, *omit* lines 30 to 32. (1).

Mr. Speaker: What is the number of that amendment?

Shri Bade: It is amendment No. 1.

Mr. Speaker: That requires the recommendation of the President.

Shri Bade: I have got the recommendation of the President also for this.

On page 21, we find that:

"The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of the surcharges calculated as under:—

(a) A surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—

(i) two and a half per cent of the amount of income-tax calculated at the average rate of income-tax on the income under the head 'Salaries' included in the total income.....".

I want to omit this sub-paragraph (i), and change the number of the second sub-paragraph into sub-paragraph (i) and the third sub-paragraph into sub-paragraph (ii).

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Bade]

Then, I beg to move:

Page 22, line 37, *for* 'Rs. 7500' *substitute* 'Rs. 10,000.". (2).

At page 22, line 37 reads now as follows:—

"(ii) Rs. 7,500 in every other case.".

I want to increase the figure Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000. I beg to move:

Page 23, line 4, *after* 'total' *insert* 'net'. (3).

The wording at present in line 4 at page 23 is as follows:

"On the whole of the total income.... 30 per cent.

I want to change the wording to:

"On the whole of the total net income.... 30 per cent.

I shall explain presently why I want this amendment.

Then, I beg to move:

Page 25, line 26, *after* 'total' *insert* 'net'. (4).

Line 26 at page 25 read now as follows:

'On the balance of total income.... 16 per cent.

I want to provide that it should read thus:

'On the balance of total income.... 16 per cent.

I beg to move:

Page 26, lines 2, to 4, *omit* 'other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act,, 1956.". (5).

Paragraph D at page 26 reads thus:

"In the case of every company, other than the life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—...".

Here, I want to omit the words 'other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956'.

I beg to move:

Page 28, omit lines 12 to 17. (6)

Through this amendment, I seek to omit paragraph E at page 28 of the Bill.

These are my amendments to the First Schedule.

I shall explain presently why I am moving these amendments.

Firstly, I would like to submit that paragraph C at page 25 reads thus:

"In the case of every association of persons being a co-operative society as defined in clause (19) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

Rates of super-tax

(1) On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income . . . Nil.

(2) On the balance of total income 16 per cent.".

जो संशोधन मैंने पेज २५ पर दिया है उसका तात्पर्य यह है कि टोटल इनकम के बजाए नेट इनकम पर कर लगाया जाए यानी खर्चा काट कर जो नेट इनकम बचे उस पर कर लगाया जाए ।

पेज २६ पर जो मैंने संशोधन दिया है उसका तात्पर्य यह है कि लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन को एक्सक्लयूड न किया जाए । इसको इस वास्ते एक्सक्लयूड किया गया है कि यह दिखाया जा सके कि यह बिजनेस फायदे में चल रहा है । वास्तव में लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का जो बिजनेस चल रहा है उसके अन्दर बड़ा घोटाला है । यह बोगस बिजनेस चल रहा है । इसमें एक साल का लेप्स नहीं

निकाला जाता बल्कि जब से लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन बना है यानी जब से लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस को नेशनलाइज किया गया है उस समय से लेप्स निकाला जाता है । इससे यह प्राफिटेबल मालूम पड़ता है और इसको प्राफिटेबल बतलाने के लिए ही इसको एक्स-क्लयूड किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर टैक्स लगाया जाए कि यह प्राफिट में चलता है या नहीं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्स्ट शैड्यूल में इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट के बारे में यह कहा गया है :—

"(i) Rs. 15,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies as the end of the previous year either of the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(ii) Rs. 7,500 in every other case".

अभी तक ज्वाएंट हिन्दू फैमिलीज पर टैक्स नहीं लगता था और लगता भी था तो कम लगता था लेकिन अब उन्होंने अनडिवाइडेड हिन्दू फैमिली पर यह कंडीशन डाल दी है कि उसमें कम से कम दो मेम्बर्स पार्टीशन क्लेम करने के हकदार हों और जो कि १८ साल से कम न हों । अब सरकार इनकम टैक्स लगाने के लिए यह प्ली लेती है कि आजकल लोगों की इनकम बहुत बढ़ गयी है लेकिन मैं अपने साथ यहां पर एक ईस्टर्न एकोनामिस्ट पेपर लाया हूं जिसमें कि इनकम का पैट्रन दिया गया है । उसमें ३००० से लेकर २०,००० का पैट्रन दिया है कि रियल इनकम प्रीवार कितनी होती है और आजकल वह कितनी इनकम होती है । उसके अनुसार सन् १९५२–५३ में ३००० रुपये को २३९८ इनकम आती है और प्री वार लेबिल पर वह ६३० रुपये आती है । १५००० रुपये सन् ५२–५३ में ११,०४० होते हैं और प्री वार वह २,९०१ रुपये होते हैं । इसलिए दरअसल देखा जाए तो रियल इनकम बढ़ी नहीं है । वैसे रुपये आने में इनकम लोगों की अवश्य बढ़ी है लेकिन पहले के मुकाबले परचेजिंग वैल्यू रुपये की काफी कम हो गई है । हालांकि इनकम १५००० रुपये है तो भी प्री वार इनकम वह केवल २९०१ रुपये ही है । इसी वास्ते मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि यह ७५०० के बजाय १०,००० रुपये होने चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मैंने एक यह भी अमेंडमेंट मूव किया है कि फर्स्ट शैड्यूल में पेज २६ पर पैराग्राफ डी जो दिया हुआ है वह ओमिट होना चाहिए । लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का जो बिजनेस चल रहा है वह बोगस चल रहा है और उसमें बहुत लैप्सेज होते हैं । एक साल के लैप्सेज तो बतलाते नहीं हैं दस साल के लैप्सेज बतलाते हैं । बोगस बिजनेस बतला कर प्राफिट बतलाते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन पर टैक्स लगा कर देखना चाहिए कि आया इसमें वाकई प्राफिट होता है या नहीं होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने १ से लेकर ६ तक अमेंडमेंट मूव किये हैं । इनके अलावा और कोई तो आपका अमेंडमेंट नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : फर्स्ट शैड्यूल पर मैंने अमेंडमेंट मूव किये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any other amendment?

Shri P. K. Deo: What about my amendments?

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the recommendation of the President.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I hope for my amendment No. 18, recommendation has been received from the President.

Mr. Speaker: It refers to clause 5. That will come later.

Shri Bade: Shri P. K. Deo can speak on the amendments, even though he cannot move his.

Shri P. K. Deo: So far as giving the recommendation of the President is concerned, I do not know why it is not given. It is a formal thing. In the case of Shri Bade, he got the recommendation. So I would like to know why it has not been received in my case.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have an impression that it has come. I believe I sent it only yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Subject to that, I can allow him to move his amendments.

Shri P. K. Deo: It must be lying somewhere.

Mr. Speaker: It was probably received late. We will find out the real position.

Shri Bade: Both of us applied together.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move*:

(i) Pages 20 to 22,—*omit* lines 5 to 42, 1 to 41 and 1 to 42 respectively. (26)

(ii) Page 23,—for *lines* 32 to 37, *substitute*—

"(1) On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income .	Nil	Nil
(2) On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income .	7%	5%
(3) On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income . .	8%	6%
(4) On the next Rs. 40,000 of total income . .	9%	7%
(5) On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income . .	10%	8%
(6) On the balance of total income . . .	12%	10%" (33)

(iii) Pages 24 and 25,—*omit* lines 3 to 31 and 1 to 12 respectively. (33).

These new new proposals of the Finance Minister envisage an increase in the rate of income-tax and super tax. But while drawing up the Third Plan it was pointed out that direct taxation had already reached the saturation point and there was no scope for any further increase, and that any further increase would be an impediment in creating any incentive for production. So, even though there is no case for increase in income-tax and super tax rates so far as individuals or companies are concerned, there has been an endeavour made in this Bill for a further increase, and I strongly oppose it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, there is one more amendment to be moved on behalf of the Government to the schedule.

I beg to move*:

Page 28, line 8,—

after "this Paragraph" *insert* "and Part III of this Schedule" (50).

This is also a clarificatory amendment.

As regards the amendments moved by Shri Bade, firstly he wants that no Union surcharge should be levied at all on the incomes called salaries. I have already reduced it by half, and there is no intention to do away with the whole surcharge. It has to remain. As a matter of fact, there is necessity. I have increased the rates, and if this is done, all that will be reversed. Therefore, I cannot accept that amendment.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

By the other amendment he wants to say that surcharge on income-tax should be payable on Rs. 10,000 and not on Rs. 7,500. The limit of Rs. 7,500 has been existing for several years. It has not been introduced this time. I cannot accept that amendment too.

Shri Bade: But prices have increased nowadays.

Shri Morarji Desai: Amendments 3 and 4 are meant for co-operative societies and local authorities.

Shri Bade: The Schedule says: "On the whole of the total income—30 per cent". It should be "On the whole of the total net income—30 per cent".

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know what he means by net income. If net income means the gross income minus the working expenses, that is provided now in the Income-tax Act. There is nothing more to be provided for.

Shri Bade: There is ambiguity in interpretation.

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot accept the amendments. They are redundant in my view.

As regards the amendments moved by Shri P. K. Deo, he wants that no income-tax should be levied on individuals and that it should be kept on companies. Fortunately he has not moved his amendment No. 14 where he wants that no income-tax should be levied at all. By his present amendments he wants that income-tax on companies should remain, and income-tax and surcharge on all others should go. It is an impossible amendment.

Shri Bade: What has the hon. Minister to say about the exemption given to the Life Insurance Corporation? He has now inserted the Life Insurance Corporation in the provision and he has exempted it from super tax. Why should it be exempted?

Shri Morarji Desai: Because insurance premia are also exempted. That the hon. Member knows.

Shri Bade: No, no. It is a question of a business firm.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Life Insurance Corporation is quite different from all other forms of business.

Mr. Speaker: May I put Shri Bade's amendments all together?

Shri Bade: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6 were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of House—amendments Nos. 26, 32 and 33.

Amendments Nos. 26, 32 and 33 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put Government amendment No. 50 to the vote of the House. This question is:

Page 28, line 8,—

after "this paragraph" *insert* "and Part III of this Schedule" (50)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 and the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and the First Schedule, as amended, were added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Amendment of section 2*)

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move*:

Page 4, line 4,—

for "twelve months" *Substitute* "six months". (15)

It is now proposed to divide the capital gains into two categories: gains on

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the transfer of short term capital assets and gains arising out of the transfer of long term capital assets. Short-term capital gains are sought to be assessed at the ordinary rate applicable to the business income. It would be more equitable to restrict the entire incidence of this tax to the gains of six months instead of 12 months; it is rather too much and so it should be reduced to six months.

Shri Morarji Desai: All these factors were taken into consideration. There is a provision of six months in the United States but there is no reason why we should accept that. It is better to have one year's capital gains and capital losses and then consider them together rather than six months only. Therefore, I cannot accept his amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: Clause 3(A) is inadmissible, being beyond the cope. So, I shall put clauses 3 and 4 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5— (*Substitution of new sections for sections 70 and 71*)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I beg to move.

Page 4, lines 33 to 35,

For "against the income, if any, as arrived at under a similar computation made for the assessment year in respect of any other capital assets",

Substitute—

"against income under any other source". (8)

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move*:

Page 4,—

for lines 30 to 35, *substitute*—

"(2) (i) Where the result of the computation made for any assessment year under sections 48 to 55 in respect of any short-term capital asset is a loss, the assessee shall be entitled to have the amount of such loss set off against the income under any head for the assessment year." (17)

Since long-term capital gains are liable to tax at the ordinary rate of income tax and supertax applicable to any other income, there is no reason why short-term capital losses should not be allowed to be set off against the income under the other heads. In this connection, I beg to submit that there is no provision for seting off he short-term capital losses for the subsequent year and to be adjusted from the capital gains. So, I move this amendment.

Shri Speaker: Is Shri Morarka also moving his amendment?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is the same thing.

Shri Morarka: I beg to move*:

Page 4, lines 33 to 35, *for*

"if any, as arrived at under a similar computation made for the assessment year in respect of any other capital asset" *substitute*

"from any other source". (18)

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

This is a very simple amendment. In substance, the aim of this amendment is similar to that of the amendments moved by the other hon. Members. I said in the course of my speech during the consideration stage that since we are removing the distinction between short-term capital gains and other business income so far as the rates are concerned, there is no reason why the losses arising out of the short-term capital assets should not be set off against any other business income. There was a justification for treating the short-term capital losses or the capital losses as they were then called differently from the other gains and losses, because the rates charged on capital gains were different. They were lower, and the rates charged on business income were higher. Naturally Government do not want the losses on lower rate of income to be set off against the gains which were at a higher rate of taxation. Since that distinction is now done away with, there is a case for allowing the losses on short-term capital gains to be set off against any other income.

In this connection, the hon. Deputy Minister who made a scheme yesterday, gave two reasons and she thought that she was answering my point. As a matter of fact, I am obliged to the Deputy Minister because I feel that she has unconsciously made a present of those two arguments to me. In fact, the two points which she mentioned precisely support my contention. The first point she made yesterday was that the short term capital gains are to be aggregated with the remaining income only for the purpose of determining the rate which would be applicable to the short-term gains. But that rate would not be applicable to the income other than the short-term capital gain.

I would illustrate this point with an example. Suppose a person has an income of Rs. 1 lakh from the other sources, and he has an income of Rs. 50,000 from the short-term capital gains. The scheme, according to the Deputy Minister, is that so far as Rs. 1 lakh is concerned, the rate applicable would be the rate which applies to the income of Rs. 1 lakh, namely, 58.8 per cent, but so far as Rs. 50,000 is concerned, the rate applicable would be the rate which is applicable to Rs. 1,50,000, namely 67.2 per cent. So, Rs. 50,000 would be taxed at 67.2 per cent and Rs. 1 lakh would be taxed at 58.8 per cent. This is the scheme.

If that is so, then what am I asking? I say that if there is a loss in the sector which is otherwise taxable at a higher rate, then the losses should be allowed to be set off against the income which attracts the lower rate of tax. That means, if there is a loss in short-term capital assets which if made profit would attract 67 per cent of tax, then that loss must be allowed to be set off against an income which attracts only 58 per cent tax. According to the clarification of the Deputy Minister, the rate of tax on short-term capital gains would always be higher than the rate of tax on other income.

If that is so, that is all the more reason why, even from the point of view of revenue, my amendment becomes eminently reasonable that the losses which arise out of short-term capital transactions should be set off against the other income. Otherwise, if you do not allow this to be set off this year, then they will be carried forward to the next year and next year if there is a short-term capital gain, you would allow this loss to be set off against that gain. If you have not allowed this loss to be set off, then that income of next year would have attracted tax at a higher rate. In other words you are willing to allow to set off against a higher rate, but you are not permitting me to set off against a lower rate in the same year. I could not understand it. Either there was some flaw in the argument of the Deputy Minister or some defect in my understanding it. I have got the uncorrected copy of her speech here and

[Shri Morarka]

from that I can quote her. If you allow us to set off the loss against income which attracts a higher rate, then from the point of revenue alone, it is all the more reason that you should allow losses to be set off against an income which attracts a lower rate of tax.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): On a point of order, Sir, We are not having quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Morarka: The other argument of the Deputy Minister yesterday was that even at present, we are treating speculative gains and speculaive losses differently. So, if we are treating the losses and gains on short-term capital differently, there should be no objection and there is nothing new in it. It is quite true that the speculative gains and losses are treated separately. In this respect, I beg to submit that even the gains or losses arising out of short-term capital assets, if they are of a speculative nature, they would certainly come under the head of speculative gains or speculative losses. What is the distinction that you are making? It is only when there is an annual investment and when the loss or gain arises purely out of investment for a short-term, i.e., within one year that it becomes capital gains of that term. There may be contingencies when an investor may be compelled to liquidate his holding or he may choose to transfer the poor investment into a better investment. Under such circumsances, it is not a speculation. There are genuine short-term gains and short-term losses and the treatment you give to a speculator, to the losses and gains arising out of speculation, should be different, in my humble opinion, from the treatment you give to a genuine investor, even though that investor is compelled, within a period of 12 months, to change his investment or liquidate his investment. He might have to sell it to meet his tax liability or because there is an estate duty to be paid or a partnership dissolution, etc. Therefore, I think there is a case for treating short-term capital gains differently from speculative gains. Similarly, short-term losses should also be treated differently from speculative losses.

Now, on page 5 of the Bill, section 71(2) says:

> "Where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation under any head of income other than 'Capital gains' is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under the head 'Capital gains', such loss may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be set off against the income, if any, of the assessee assessable for that assessment year under any other head including income from capital gains relating to short-term capital assets as well as other capital assets or, if the assessee so desires, shall be set off only against his income, if any, assessable under any head of income other than 'Capital gains'.".

Sir, you may kindly see the inconsistency here. If there is a loss under any other head that loss could be set off against the income from short-term capital gains or long-term capital gains, whichever you may like. But if there is a loss in the short-term capital assets then it cannot be set off against income under any other head. Why is this difference there? If the proposition is not correct, the converse also cannot be correct. If the losses from other heads could be set off against the gains in short-term capital, then its *vice versa* must also be correct. As I said, even from the

point of view of revenue, the income other than short-term capital gains would always attract a lower rate and the income from short-term capital gains would always attract a higher rate. It is, therefore, all the more reason that my amendment should be accepted and this facility to set off capital losses against any other income be allowed. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would consider this amendment and, if he finds it possible, accept it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, all the three amendments are of the same nature. They want the same thing to be done, that capital losses should be set off against business income also, or against other incomes also. The arguments which were just now provided by my hon. friend Shri Morarka do not appeal to me. I do not see why a man of his keen intellect should get confused on an issue like this. When we say that these things are treated on the same level as speculative losses, he ought to see the relevance of it. Buying and selling in the same year is not investment. How can it be called 'investment'? It is something like speculation; but we do not call it 'speculation' that is all. Speculative losses are not allowed to be set off against business incomes. In the same way, these losses cannot also be allowed to be set off against busines incomes. The fact that capital gains income is not added on to the business income for settling the rate of business income shows that capital gains are treated differently from revenue gains. And, we do want a higher rate of tax on capital gains because they are windfalls, they are not something earned, they are something like speculation. Therefore, they ought to invite a higher rate of tax. Supposing a man has an income of a lakh of rupees in business and he has an income of Rs. 50,000 from capital gains, if I add on that Rs. 50,,000 to Rs. 1 lakh he will have to pay at the rate of 67 per cent on Rs. 1 lakh also. Suppose I raise that, is he prepared to take the position that it would be justified? If this income is not to be added to the business income for considering the income-tax rate for business income, then there is no justification whatsoever for setting off these losses against capital gains. I do not know why we do not understand each other. Still, I have to accept the position that if he does not accept my contention, we agree to differ.

13 hrs.

Shri Morarka: I quite appreciate that. But the point which is not clear to me is, when you are prepared to allow losses to be set off against the income which attracts a higher rate, why not allow the losses to be set off against income which attracts a lower rate.

Shri Morarji Desai: Because there will not be anything to be set off.

Shri Morarka: Then the losses will be carried forward.

Shri Morkarka: Then the losses will disappear.

Mr. Speaker: I will put amendment Nos. 8, 17 and 18 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 8, 17 and 18 were put and negatived..

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of section 72*)

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:*

Page 5, lines 25 to 30,—

for "wholly set off against income under any head of income other than 'Capital gains' or, in accoradnce with the option exercised by the assessee under sub-section (2) of section 71, is not set off against income under the head 'Capital gains', so much of the loss as has not been so set off"

substitute—

"or is not wholly set off against income under any head of income in accordance with the provisions of section 71, so much of the loss as has not been so set off or, where the assessee has income only under the head 'Capital gains' and has exercised the option under sub-section (2) of that section or where he has no income under any other head, the whole loss" (45).

This is only a clarificatory amendment to bring out that the whole of the business losses shall be carried forward for being set off against the business profits in future where assessee has no other income in the year in which the loss is sustained.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, lines 25 to 30,—

for "wholly set off against income under any head of income other than 'Capital gains' or, in accordance with the option exercised by the assessee under sub-section (2) of section 71, is not set off against income under the head 'Capital gains', so much of the loss as has not been so set off"

substitute—

"or is not wholly set off against income under any head of income in accordance with the provisions of section 71, so much of the loss as has not been so set off or, where the assessee has income only under the head 'Capital gains' and has exercised the option under sub-section (2) of that section or where he has no income under any other head, the whole loss" (45).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(*Substitution of new section for section 74*).

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to moev:

Page 6,—*for* lines 3 to 34, *substitute*—

"Losses under the head 'Capital gains'.

74. (1) (a) Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head 'Capital gains' is a loss, such loss shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, be dealt with as follows:—

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

(i) such portion of the net loss as relates to short-term capital assets shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and set off against the capital gains, if any, relating to short-term capital assets assessable for that assessment year and, if it cannot be so set off, the amount thereof not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on;

(ii) such portion of the net loss as relates to capital assets other than short-term capital assets shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and set off against the capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets assessable for that assessment year and, if it cannot be so set off, the amount thereof not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on:

Provided that where, in the case of any assessee not being a company, net loss computed in respect of such capital assets for any assessment year does not exceed five thousand rupees, it shall not be carried forward under this section.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, (11 of 1922) any loss computed under the head 'Capital gains' in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1961, or any earlier assessment year which is carried forward in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2B) of section 24 of that Act, shall be dealt with in the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1962, or any subsequent assessment year as follows:—

(i) in so far as it relates to short-term capital assets, it shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (i) of clause (a) and sub-section (2); and

(ii) in so far as it relates to capital assets other than short-term capital assets, it shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) and sub-section (2).

(2) (a) No loss referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) or sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of that sub-section shall be carried forward under this section for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed under this Act or, as the case may be, the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, (11 of 1922).

(b) No loss referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be carried forward under this section for more than four assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed under this Act." (46)

This amendment ensures that losses relating to capital assets for the assessment year prior to 1962-63 will be carried forward for eight years, as I said, when I moved this for consideration. As regards losses for the assessment year 1962-63, I have stated that they can be carried forward for four years further, whereas under the former provision in the Finance Bill they cannot be carried forward at all. This amendment has been moved in order to carry out those concessions which have been given.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move*:

Page 6,—

for lines 7 to 9, *substitute*—

"(i) such portion of net loss as relates to capital assets other than short-term capital assets shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and set off against the capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

assets assessable for that assessment year and, if it cannot be so set off, the amount thereof not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on;" (20).

This relates to capital losses carried forward for eight years and to be adjusted towards capital gains. This subject had been discussed threadbare only last year when the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill was being enacted in this House. Then the whole subject was discussed here, then it went before the Select Committee where evidence was taken of various interests and experts, it came back here when we discussed it once again and after having passed here, it went to the President for his assent. It received the assent of the President on the 13th September. It was to be operative from the 1st April 1962. Before it was operative even for a single day, provisions relating to this aspect of the question are proposed to be changed. It shows that the Finance Ministry has no confidence in this Parliament for those provisions were not operative even for a single day. Now certain concessions are being granted regarding carrying forward of capital losses. So far as the assessment year 1962-63 is concerned, why should there be a departure from the previous assessment year. The original proposal in the Finance Bill was that no capital losses can be carried forward. The gesture on the part of the Finance Minister in announcing certain concessions is very good, but it should be applicable to future losses. We should treat the new losses in the same way as we treat old losses. I submit that for the sake of uniformity and fairness to the assessees, the Finance Minister should agree to my amendment and accept that capital losses could be carried forward for a period of eight years.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6,—

for clause 7, *substitute*—

"7. For section 74 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"74. (1) Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head 'Capital gains' is a loss, such loss shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and set off against capital gains, if any, assessable for that assessment year and, if it cannot be so set off the amount thereof not so set off, shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on.

(2) No loss shall be carried forward under this section for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed."' (9)

I support in substance what Shri Deo has said in support of his amendment which is very similar to that of mine. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has thought fit to at least go half the hog with us. I hope he will be able to agree to the reasonable duration that we have provided in the amendment. I also feel that the amendment as I have suggested is a simpler and less cumbersome provision and I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will consider accepting this.

With these words I support the amendment which I have moved.

Mr. Speaker: Any other amendment?

Shri Morarka: Sir, I do not want to move my amendment No. 19, because the substance of it is already contained in the amendment moved by the hon. Finance Minister, that is, amendment No. 46. So, I wish to withdraw my amendment, No. 19.

Mr. Speaker: That has not been moved. Therefore there is no question of withdrawing it.

Shri Morarji Desai: The allegation that Government have no confidence in Parliament, I am afraid, is very uncharitable. I do not think that the hon. Member can have greater confidence in the Parliament than the Government have and that fact cannot be disputed even by him. The argument flows from his another argument that the Income-tax Act was enacted only last year after very exhaustive discussions in the Select Committee. I do not now remember whether the hon. Member was a member of that Select Committee or not, but in that Committee, as has been said before also by me, I had made it abundantly clear several times when some taxation proposals were sought to be changed in the Income-tax Act, that is, the rate of taxation. I said that the only occasion on which it can be done is at the time of the Budget proposals and therefore I will not touch the Act in whatever provisions relate to taxation. Here also I allowed it to remain and agreed to the *status quo* position because I must apply to myself also what I was telling other hon. Members. Therefore I did not seek to change it. But this is the proper occasion when I should do it. It is in order to carry out that also that I have now given effect to the former *status quo* position to all those assessments which have taken place so far and I am making the change only for the assessment beginning with 1962-63. It is proof, on the contrary, of the *bona fides* of the Government. I think it is the privilege and the right of Government to come with changed proposals at the time of the Budget and hon. Members may or may not agree with them. That is a different matter, but it is absolutely correct that I should come at this time for a change in this provision and not at any other time. It is in relation to that that I have proposed this amendment. I oppose the amendments of my hon. friends.

Mr. Speaker: May I put amendments Nos. 9 and 20 together to the vote of the House?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, Sir.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 20 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6,—

for lines 3 to 34, *substitute*—

"Losses under the head 'Capital gains'

74. (1) (a) Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head 'Capital gains' is a loss, such loss shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, be dealt with as follows:—

(i) such portion of the net loss as relates to short-term capital assets shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and set off against the capital gains, if any, relating to short-term capital assets assessable for that assessment year and, if it cannot be so set off, the amount thereof not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on;

(ii) such portion of the net loss as relates to capital assets other than short-term capital assets shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and set off against the capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets assessable for that assessment year and, if it cannot be so set off, the amount thereof not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on:

Provided that where, in the case of any assessee not being a company, the net loss computed in respect of such capital assets for any assessment year does not exceed five thousand rupees, it shall not be carried forward under this section.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) any loss computed under the head 'Capital gains' in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1961, or any earlier assessment year which

[Mr. Speaker]

is carried forward in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2B) of section 24 of that Act, shall be dealt with in the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1962, or any subsequent assessment year as follows:—

(i) in so far as it relates to short-term capital assets, it shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (i) of clause (a) and sub-section (2); and

(ii) in so far as it relates to capital assets other than short-term capital assets, it shall be carried forward and set off in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) and sub-section (2).

(2) (a) No loss referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) or sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of that sub-section shall be carried forward under this section for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed under this Act or, as the case may be, the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. (11 of 1922).

(b) No loss referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be carried forward under this section for more than four assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed under this Act." (46)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(*Amendment of Act 27 of 1957*).

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 9,—

after line 14, *inset*—

'(3) In the Schedule, Part II, in Rule 2, for the figure and words "2 per cent" the figures and words "2·5 per cent" shall be substituted.' (47)

This, again, is a clarificatory amendment and seeks to substitute the figure of '2 per cent' in Rule 2 of the Schedule to the Wealth Tax Act by the figure '2·5 per cent'. This is in order to bring this rule in conformity with the rate of tax applicable to the higher slab which has been increased from 2 per cent to 2·5 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9,—

after line 14, *insert*—

'(3) In the Schedule, Part II, in Rule 2, for the figure and words "2 per cent"' the figures and words "2.5 per cent" shall be substituted.' (47)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up Clauses 13 to 15.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I would like Clause 13 to be taken separately.

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 13—(Expenditure-tax not to be levied from 1st April, 1962).

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as clause 13 is concerned which is taking away the Expenditure Tax which was introduced in the year 1957, we oppose this particular measure. I would bring to the notice of the House that it was only as a part of a system of taxation. All these Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax were introduced with a view to tighten any looseness that was existing so far as taxes are concerned through which leakage was going on.

13.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

At that time the hon. Minister who introduced this Expenditure Tax made it quite clear that it was an essential factor in order to plug all the loopholes. That is why Expenditure Tax was introduced. Today we find that the hon. Finance Minister takes away the Expenditure Tax because according to him the revenue is not so much. That is why today it is not necessary to continue the Expenditure Tax. When new taxes are imposed, certain promises are held forth, namely, that the revenue will increase. After the taxes are imposed we find that all the promises that are held forth about collection are not fulfilled. The collections are not made. If the collection is low, it speaks about the inefficiency of the tax-collecting machinery. It speaks something against the Finance Ministry that they are not so much serious about collecting the revenue. Because the revenue is not sufficient, it cannot be a reason for all these taxes to be taken away and for the Expenditure Tax to be given a go-by. We feel that this is completely wrong. Efforts should have been made to see that revenue increases under the Expenditure Tax and it should not be simply this that Expenditure Tax will not be applicable with effect from the 1st April, 1962. That is why we oppose this particular clause.

Shri Morarka: I am surprised to hear the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Prabhat Kar, who has just preceded me. He did not give a single reason why this Expenditure Tax should still be kept on the statute book. If I remember correctly, the hon. Member did not listen to the arguments given by the hon. Finance Minister as to why he wanted to do away with this particular tax measure. Non-collection of revenue was only one of the reasons. The other reason given by him was that even the hope that it would plug some of the loopholes or that it would help to collect the income-tax and other taxes better and more effectively has been belied by the experience of these four years. This measure was brought on our statute book purely as an experimental measure. It did not have any backing of any historical experience in any other country, howsoever progressive those countries may be. Professor Kaldor who was passing through India unfortunately stayed here.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He was invited.

Shri Morarka: He made some report in a hurry and I am sorry to say that that report caught the fancy. The suggestions in that report had a lot of gallery value; they did not have any revenue value. But in order to show that we are very progressive, that all our tax measures are meant to tax the rich or to help the poor these Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax and other measures were put on the statute book. In that enthusiasm it was put on the Statute-book. Even at that time, when the expenditure tax was imposed, it was pointed out that this was a novel type of tax and even in advanced countries where the banking habit of the people was very well developed and where all expenses were made through and recorded by banks and solicitors, this measure had proved not very effective and they had to withdraw it. Only one country tried this experiment and that also in a half-hearted way and before it was put on the statute-book it had to give it up. This is a kind of tax which is

[Shri Morarka]

nowhere in existence in the world and the purpose which we wanted this tax to serve has not been served. This is the considered view of the Government. Against this the hon. Member raises a hue and cry, without giving any reason as to why this tax should be kept on the statute-book. Let them point out one way as to how this tax has helped the exchequer.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The very reason that you are asking for its removal.

Shri Morarka: I am not asking for the removal of it. I am only justifying the removal which Government has proposed. When the Government has done such a thing I am here to support the Government and not to support the hon. Member opposite. If their only purpose is to speak against what I speak then that is sound logic for them to function here. But my point is different.

Now clause 13 reads as follows:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957, expenditure-tax shall not be charged for any financial year commencing on or after the first day of April, 1962, in respect of the expenditure incurred by any individual or Hindu undivided family."

Here the Expenditure-tax is not abolished. It is only suspended for this year and the subsequent year. The tax as it is being suspended by clause 13 may be revived by any other Finance Act subsequently by a similar clause. When you revive it you will not have to go before Parliament for examining the provisions of that Act. I think that there is no point in keeping such an ineffective tax measure on the statute-book and giving this temptation to a future Government or future Finance Minister to revive it whenever they so like. There could be political pressure on a subject like this and I do not think it would have been inappropriate to completely remove this Act from the statute-book and if future contingencies warrant, it should come before Parliament. Thus giving it a chance to examine its provisions in detail. Here clause 13 is just suspending its application for this year and subsequent years. In effect, the expenditure tax would not be chargeable, I agree, but its danger would always loom large. Therefore, I feel that clause 13 should have been drafted differently and the expenditure tax should have been removed from the statute-book. That has not been done and this measure is still on the statute-book. I hope at least there would be an assurance given by the hon. the Finance Minister that if ever think of reviving it Government will bring a measure before Parliament and give it a chance to examine its provisions.

I can understand that there may be some assessments still pending. They may not have been completed. When the assessments are pending, perhaps the removal of this Act might create some complications. I agree, but I am sure there could have been some other way of saving those pending assessments and yet remove this Act from the statute-book. I hope the hon. the Finance Minister and the Government would bear my argument in mind and try to do something about the point I have raised.

Shri Daji (Indore): The arguments about the abolition of the Expenditure-tax as propounded by the hon. the Finance Minister and my learned friend have actually shifted grounds. In the speech introducing the budget, the main emphasis was that it was not revenue-yielding. An hon. Member read out from the speeches of Shri Krishnamachari, while introducing the Expenditure Tax Bill that its real value lay not in the yield, but in plugging the loophole for evasion of income-tax and wealth tax and that argument was pressed from different sections of the House. It was then

that the hon. the Finance Minister yesterday came out with the second argument that even if the Expenditure-tax had done that he would be in favour of keeping it and he was abolishing it not because it was not yielding tax-revenue, but even from other points of view it was ineffective.

I have two submissions to make. My first submission is that you have not given a really fair trial to the expenditure tax. A financial measure of this magnitude, a new measure as my hon. friend himself was pleased to say, a measure which is not working in any other country, cannot be said to have been given a fair trial in the short period of four years. It would take some years to gear up the machinery. Even to understand the loopholes which the hon. Minister wanted to plug and the ways and means used by the intelligent gentry, who want to live lavishly, even to apprenhend those loopholes a longer period of trial should have been given to the expenditure-tax. Merely giving a trial of four years and saying that we have not been able to mop up sufficient amounts, is not giving a fair trial. That is No. 1. No. 2.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the minimum period for which you want it to be tried?

Shri Daji: At least 30 years, because it has taken us more than 20 years to understand the loopholes of the income-tax. Even in regard to income-tax, it has taken us more than 20 years. As soon as we plug one loophole another is created. The hon. Minister need not scorn at my suggestion. Even after 20 years of working of income-tax, we find that loop-holes still remain and they crop up. Every time a loop-hole is ingeniously invented we plug it A tax like the expenditure-tax should be given a longer time. It is most unfair and unjust to the entire scheme of expenditure-tax, if say within four years we have judged it as ineffective.

Secondly the whole argument is based upon despair. I am surprised the hon. the Finance Minister who is supposed to be a strong man—he is supposed to be a man of iron—supposed to be very clever, an ingenious man should come out before Parliament and through it before the country with this counsel of despair. He says: I cannot help it. He would like to maintain it, he says. It would have been useful he says. It was proper to have levied it, he says. But he says that those persons who want to live lavishly while millions of our country-men, are steeped in poverty, are cleverer than he. I want to take this opportunity for once at least to differ from his assessment of his own ability. I refuse to believe that he is so simple, so ineffective as he claims to be. On this occasion at least I would like to say he is cleverer than he himself makes out to be. If he does not know it, it is high time he realised it. I for one do not think that the Finance Minister is as innocent and ineffective as he wants us to believe.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have never claimed innocence.

Shri Daji: The argument is innocently put forward. You say: I have tried my best. I have looked for all loopholes to be plugged. Last year they could have amended it. Even now, if there are some loop-holes to be plugged, it could be done.

Shri Morarji Desai: I never said it is a good tax.

Shri Daji: You said 'Even if it served the other purpose of plugging the loop-holes in Income-tax and Wealth Tax, if that could be demonstrated, I would keep it." That was the purpose made out by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari when he introduced this. But you said, "After four years I find on the contrary that instead of helping to plug the lop-holes in Wealth Tax and Income-tax it increases the evasion not only in the Expenditure

[Shri Daji]

Tax but even in Wealth Tax and Income-tax and therefore I am compelled to withdraw it." I say the whole argument is one of despair. I say that if the Government were really honest and determined to continue this scheme of Expenditure Tax and to use it as a two-pronged attack on lavish living and concentration of wealth, it will not be beyond the powers and the prowess of the Government and the hon. Minister to do it. But what is sought to be done is that an unnecessary bogey is sought to be raised that people were unnecessarily harassed, that we could not stop evasion and therefore we are going to abolish it.

I would submit most respectfully for the consideration of the House, let us examine the argument a little more closely. It is such a dangerous argument. The argument is this, that if there is evasion which we cannot stop, let us abolish the tax; if there are dacoits whom we cannot punish or find out, let us legalise dacoity; if there are persons who live lavishly and want to hide their figures, if there are persons who want to amass concentration of wealth and yet manage to hide it, we will tomorrow abolish the Wealth Tax also. And the logic would be that we should abolish the Income-tax also because there is evasion of Income-tax. We have been crying about it. We all know that the evasion in income-tax is in astronomical figures in our country. Therefore, the logic would be, abolish all taxes and all these measures because we cannot prevent evasion.

If we are serious about this measure we should have come forward with a more bold measure to plug the loopholes and mop up the extra wealth.

And the most important thing that I am going to put forward is this third reason. The third reason is this that when you are levying more and more tax on the match box and tobacco, on cigarette and beedi, on cloth and hessian, when everyday we are preaching to the common man to tighten his belt, to eat a little less, to sacrifice for the nation, at that juncture the withdrawal of the Expenditure Tax is most demoralising. It is throwing to the winds all their election promises. It is throwing to the winds all their professions of socialism, and it is, actually speaking, an abject surrender before the blackmail, before the evasion perpetuated by the black-marketers, by those who want to indulge in lavish expenditure and who want to amass wealth. Therefore, such a measure cannot be countenanced by anyone who harbours a grain of socialism. It is for these three reasons which, I am sure, cannot be met—you cannot meet these reasons, because that can be done only by repeating what you have said, namely "we cannot collect" etc.—that I oppose this. I refuse to believe that you cannot collect. I say it is not that you cannot collect. You want to surrender one of the most important arms of the two-pronged attack against wealth concentration and lavish expenditure that was devised. You want to make the whole attack on the common man. Therefore you want to surrender the *raison d'etre*, the very logic behinde your scheme of taxation when the Expenditure Tax was brought in.

Therefore, on these three grounds I strongly oppose clause 13 as it stands and would like that it should not be passed by the House.

Shri Morarka: Sir, how is it then that my hon. friend did not move even a formal amendment against clause 13?

Shri Daji: Because I was out of Delhi at that time. And even if I had moved one, I know it will not be accepted by the hon. Member.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It is a dilemma in which one finds oneself after having heard my friend on my right and Shri Morarka to my

front. One represents the capitalist group and the other the animosity against the capitalists. Therefore, whether the support on the one hand is unbiassed, or whether the opposition on the other is unbiassed, is a problem for those who are not very much concerned with this.

The argument which has been advanced by my hon. friend who preceded me that four years are not a sufficient time for this experiment does not certainly hold good. Even after ten years he could have said that there has not been a sufficient time for having experimented upon this. And what the hon. the Finance Minister has done is this. It is not that he has withdrawn the Expenditure Tax Act itself. What has been withdrawn is only the levy of the Expenditure Tax after the 1st of April, 1962. The Expenditure Tax Act itself has not been withdrawn. If after experimenting with this for another four years we find that the Expenditure Tax must be levied, it may be levied.

But one thing that is patent is that the argument of Shri Daji does not hold water that this is a tax which was intended to prevent the lavish expenditure of money by those who want to spend. This tax could not control them. It was impossible for this tax to control them. If there was a taxation necessary for that purpose, the taxation ought to have been by increasing the slab of levy of Income-tax on the income itself, and not on expenditure. This Expenditure Tax, the contrary, indicated that they should spend money and pay the tax. The more lavishly they spent, the less they paid by way of Income-tax. So, this taxation could not have been a check upon those who have enough of money to spend on the luxuries which they wanted to enjoy.

It is therefore in the fitness of things and the country at large has felt a sort of relief by this provision that at least from 1st April, 1962 there shall not be any levy of Expenditure Tax.

Let us therefore study the capitalist on the one side and the anti-capitalist on the other, and if after four years it is necessary, the measure might be continued again.

With these words I support this proposition.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I thought that I had given very clear reasons for not taking action on the Expenditure Tax Act from 1962-63. The Act has not been removed from the statute-book, because I do not see that it is necessary to do so. As has been said, if at a future date somebody else wants to do it, and do it for some reasons which he thinks are more plausible, well, he might do it. I do not say that he should not do it. But by stopping its operation, the purpose has been served. I do not know why I should repeat what I have already said about this.

I should feel flattered by what my hon. friend Shri Daji said about me. But I have sense enough to understand his motive, and therefore I am not much flattered by what he has said. Because, he did not say it for flattery; he said it more for condemnation.

Shri Daji: I do not flatter any one; it is not my habit.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know it. That is why I understand you very well.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): It is very unbecoming when you do.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, if I do not understand them, I do not understand anybody in the world. Therefore, that is not the question.

Shri Daji: Do you understand us more than yourself?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes. That is right. In this particular matter it is a question of ideology for hon. Members opposite. Anything which is aimed at those whom they consider

[Shri Morarji Desai]

rich, is justified. Whether it is right or wrong, whether it is useful or not anything which brings them any harassment is good enough. I did say that if this Act served any useful purpose, I would be prepared to keep it, it does not matter whatever the revenue may be. When it is here argued that I said that I am dropping it because there is not enough revenue from it, they are begging the issue. I never said merely that. I would like to remind them about what I said in my budget speech. I said, that there are several objectives of this Act. Then, I said:

> "While these are very desirable objectives, experience has shown that the existence of the Expenditure Tax has contributed little to them.

Then, I said:

> "It has been argued that the incorporation of an Expenditure Tax in the tax structure would make the administration of income-tax a great deal more effective and would enable the rates of income-tax to be lowered suitably. Experience has not shown this to be the case. If the working of this tax had shown some promising results, it would have been worthwhile to continue and even extend it; but with the present experience, it is considered best not to continue a measure which, as a source of economic restraint, has been ineffective and as a source of revenue, unattractive."

Therefore, I have not given only one reason of revenue for not using this Act in future. But, my hon. friends always are not ready to acknowledge all the facts because, then, they will have no argument to give. Therefore, they catch hold only of one thing and go on building castles on it. The Expenditure tax, if it has any use and has no harassment which will compensate for the use, I can consider the proposal. But, that is not so. If my hon. friends opposite had to fill in a form for Expenditure tax, they would have been the first to create an uproar in this House to say that it should be taken off the statute-book. But, wherever they are not concerned, they do not mind if others are harassed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Those who have to pay expenditure tax, they have got pet men to fill up the form.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not a question of pet men. It is a question of every detail of expenditure to be gone into for every person. If I can ask my hon. friends how they spend their money, I think it will be very inconvenient for them to tell me, more for them than for anybody else.

Shri Daji: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know what they are capable of doing. Therefore, there is no use telling me this.

Shri Daji: Let us both exchange.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to exchange anything with my hon. friends.

Shri Daji: You cannot examine only my accounts. You give me your accounts also.

Shri Morarji Desai: They have nothing good to give me. I have everything good to give them. How can I have an exchange? It is an unusual exchange. I know they would be very ready to exchange with me.

In this particular case, if does not serve any useful purpose. It is therefore that I dropped it. If it can be shown how it is useful, I am prepared to consider it at any time. If it restrains expenditure, then, certainly I would consider. It has not resulted in restraining expenditure. Then, they say that I have capacity enough to find

out all people. I cannot even find out my hon. friends in everything. They are not as subtle as they think others are. That is what I very humbly say. It is not easy to do so. In the world, loopholes will always remain as long as life remains. Therefore, we go on trying to remove the loopholes. It is the business of others to create loopholes. This jigsaw puzzle goes on between the Government and the unlawful elements always. That will remain. If this Act had helped me to plug the loopholes, even one loophole, I would have kept it. That, it does not do. It is therefore that I thought it was best to give it up and bear all the criticism which people like my hon. friends would make of it. I think their criticism would be more energy-giving to me than their praise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13

Shri Daji: On a point of order, Sir. I am a new Member, but I am told that there is a convention that between I and 2-30, we do not have any Division. We may stick to that convention. My request is that this may be held over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can dispose of it by voice vote.

Shri Daji: We want a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to the House. If they want a division, we will hold it over.

The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

Those in favour may say "Aye".

Several Hon. Members: Ayes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against may say "No."

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the "Ayes" have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You want a division?

Shri Daji: We want a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will hold it over and have the division at 2.30.

Clauses 14 and 15. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(*Amendment of Act I of 1944*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 16. There are several amendments. There are two Government amendments. All the Members are not present. I will call one by one.

Shri P. K. Deo: I move:*

Page 10, *omit* lines 4 to 11. (21).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 34 is the same as No. 21.

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): I move:*

Page 10, *for* lines 6 to 11, *substitute*—

'" One rupee and twenty-five naye paise" for all such sub-items shall be substituted;' (52.)

Shri Prabhat Kar: I move:

(i) Page 10, *omit* lines 13 to 30. (35).*

(ii) Page 11, *omit* lines 1 to 12. (36).

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

(iii) Page 11, *omit* lines 25 to 29. (37).

(iv) Pages 11 and 12,

omit lines 30 to 45 and 1 to 22 respectively. (38).

(v) Page 13, *omit* lines 16 to 25. (39).

(vi) Pages 13 and 14, *omit* lines 26 to 45 and 1 to 10 respectively. (40).

(vii) Page 15, *omit* lines 9 to 22. (41).

(viii) Page 15, *omit* lines 23 to 40. (42).

(ix) Page 16, *omit* lines 1 to 38. (43).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 11: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri is absent.

Shri P. K. Deo: I move:

(i) Page 14, *omit* lines 34 to 39. (22).*

(ii) Page 15, *omit* lines 9 to 22. (23).

(iii) Page 15, *omit* lines 23 to 29. (24).

(iv) Page 17, *omit* lines 33 to 46. (25).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 41 is the same as 23. Amendments No. 12 and 13: Shri T. K. Chaudhuri absent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I move:*

(i) Page 11, lines 28 and 29,—

after "(INCLUDING PIGMENT DYESTUFFS)"

insert "AND SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DERIVATIVES USED IN ANY DYEING PROCESS". (48).

(ii) Page 16, line 7,—*for* "joints" *substitute* "joists". (49).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments and the clause are for discussion.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, while moving amendments 21, 22, 23....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Before he speaks, I may say a few words just to clarify certain things. I move that in clause 16, sub-clause 2(e), page 11, lines 28 and 29, after "(INCLUDING PIGMENT DYESTUFFS" *insert* "AND SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DERIVATIES USED IN ANY DYEING PROCESS".

This amendment is not of a substantive nature and is intended only to cover a point of drafting. Hon. Members would recall that when the Finance Minister introduced a new excise duty on synthetic dyestuff under the Finance Bill of 1961, the tariff description was given as follows: due derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.

In Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962, provision was made for amending this description so as to adopt the phraseology of the Brussels nomenclature. There was, however, no intention to modify the scope of the levy. Doubts have been since raised that by dropping this specific mention of coal tar derivatives used in dyeing process, certain intermediates which are capable of being used for dyeing process might not attract the countervailing duty. In order to safeguard against any possible loss of revenue on such intermediates, this amendment has become necessary, so that imported synthetic organic derivatives used in dyeing process continue to pay duty, and that the practice obtaining prior to the 23rd April, 1962, in this regard is not disturbed.

Amendment No. 49 seeks to substitute the word 'Joists' in place of 'joints' in clause 16 (2) (s). This is only to remove a printing error which had unfortunately crept into the printed copy of the Bill.

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*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri P. K. Deo: My amendments to clause 16 are amendments Nos. 21 to 25.

Amendment No. 21 seeks to omit lines 4 to 11 at page 10. This relates to the enhanced duty on unmanufactured tobacco. I do not mind if enhanced duty is levied on manufactured tobacco. Our Communist friends have objected to it, but I do not think that there should be any reason to object to it, because manufactured tobacco is a luxury item. But, so far as unmanufactured tobacco is concerned, I beg to submit that especially in the tribal areas, it is a part of their social life. The consumption of unmanufactured tobacco is a part of their social life; in every religious function and in every social gathering, they chew this tobacco; that is part of their life. Any proposal to increase the duty on unmanufactured tobacco will be a great burden on the shoulders of these poor people whose tax-paying capacity is much below the normal. So, I beg to submit that this aspect of the question should be examined by the Finance Minister.

Amendment No. 22 envisages that lines 34 to 39 at page 14 should be deleted. The provision in the Bill seeks to increase the duty on processing of cloth. I do not mind if this enhanced duty is levied on processing of cloth which is produced by the textile mills. But if this duty is going to be levied on processing of cloth which is produced by the powerlooms and handlooms, then it will be a great hardship to them, and in the competitive market, they will collapse and they will be crushed. In the processing part, mercerizing and bleaching are necessary items because they give a longer life to the cloth.

But, so far as sanforizing and other kinds of processing are concerned, these are luxury items, and cloth processed in this way is consumed only by the people in the higher strata of society who have got more tax-paying capacity. So, I beg to submit that this aspect also should be considered, and all assessment of any duty on processing of cloth should be deleted from the Bill.

Amendment No. 23 relates to jute manufactures. This amendment of mine has got the support of my Communist friends also. This relates to enhancement of the excise duty on jute manufactures, and jute articles which are consumed in this country. I feel that this provision should also be deleted.

Amendment No. 24 relates to asbestos-cement sheets. I beg to submit that this is a very important item of building materials; it provides roof and shelter, to the really poor people, to those who cannot afford to have reinforced concrete houses or palatial buildings. So, the incidence of this taxation will ultimately fall on the poorer sections of the society. So, any duty on asbestos-cement sheets should be dropped.

Amendment No. 25 seeks to delete lines 33 to 46 at page 17. This relates to electric wires. Those who think that electricity is only the luxury of the rich people are absolutely wrong. Under our rural electrification programme, in the way in which we are expanding electricity even in the rural areas, every person is now trying to have his own cottage electrified, and if the price of electric wires will increase beyond his purchasing capacity, then all our ambitious programme of rural electrification will be a farce. So, I beg to submit that any levy of exercise duty on electric wires should be dropped.

With these words, I request the Finance Minister to accept my amendments.

Shri Lahri Singh: My amendment to clause 16, which is amendment No. 52 reads thus:

Page 10, *for* lines 6 to 11, *substitute*:

> "'One rupee and twenty-five naye paise' for all such sub-items shall be substituted;".

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

कल फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस टुबैको की एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में यह कहा था कि चूंकि यह नशे की चीज है इसलिये इसके रिडक्शन का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । जहां तक नशे की चीजों की एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रिडक्शन का सवाल है उनका कहना ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन हमें तो पैदावार को देखना है । हमारे जमींदार और कल्टिवेटर जिसे पैदा करते हैं उस से मुल्क का कितना फायदा है ? उससे कितनी आमदनी होती है, कितना उसका एक्सपोर्ट होता है और कितनी फैक्ट्रीज वगैरह कायम हुई हैं, यहां पर यह सवाल है ।

14 hrs.

जो टुबैको की मद है उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से सब से ज्यादा एक्साइज है । पिछले साल ५३ करोड़ ६६ लाख की थी । यानं या जो दूसरी चीजें हैं वह सब पीछे छुट गई । १५ करोड़ रुपय के करीब का इसका एक्सपोर्ट होता है । और जो सारे देश हैं उनमें यू० के० और चाइना के बाद हमारा तीसरा नम्बर है । हम तम्बाकू की काश्त करते हैं । इस पर जो ड्यूटी लगाई गई है वह करीब ५ करोड़ २८ लाख रुपया है । यह मामूली नहीं है । ५ करोड़ २८ लाख रु० में से २ करोड़ २९ लाख अनमैनुफैक्चर्ड पर लगाई है और २ करोड़ ९९ लाख मैनुफैक्चर्ड पर लगाई गई है । यह ५ करोड़ २८ लाख रुपया की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाना और फिर मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से यह कहा जाना कि यह नशे की चीज है इसलिय लगाई गई है, यह ठीक नहीं है । यह किस पर लगती है ? मैं अर्ज करूं कि यह सारी की सारी गरीब कल्टीवेटर पर पड़ती है । एसा क्यों होता है ? क्योंकि कल्टीवेटर छोटा आदमी है, उसके पास सरमाया नहीं है वह होर्ड नहीं कर सकता और न वह मारकेट को कंट्रोल कर सकता है । और चूंकि वह मारकेट को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता इसलिये जो टैक्स मैन्युफैक्चरर पर पड़ना चाहिये वह भी उसी कल्टीवेटर पर पड़ जाता है अगर मैनुफैक्चरर कुछ दिनों तक न खारीदे तो कल्टीवेटर बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता और तम्बाकू का भाव गिर जाता है । तो मैं अर्ज करू कि जितना टैक्स आपने कल्टीवेटर और मैन्युफैक्चरर पर लगाया है वह सारा का सारा उस कल्टीवेटर पर पड़ता है जो कि आपके देश की बैकबोन है । कल्टीवेटर के पास न कोई प्रेस है, न उसका कोई आरगेनाइजेशन है और इसलिये वह कुछ कह भी नहीं पाता । उसके ऊपर टैक्स सन् १९४४ में लगा था और वह बढ़ता जाता है हालां कि काश्त नहीं बढ़ी । सन् १९५७ में स्टेट का सेल्स टैक्स भी उस पर थोप दिया गया । हर साल उस पर टैक्स बढ़ता जाता है । रूल्स भी कुछ खराब हैं कि टैक्स एकड़ के हिसाब से नहीं लिया जाता बल्कि पैदावार के हिसाब से लिया जाता है । असेसमेंट करने वालों को बड़े अख्तियारात दे दिये गये हैं, वे चाहे कुछ लगा लेते हैं और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती । तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि सन् १९४७ से रकबा नहीं बढ़ा है लेकिन टैक्स बढ़ता चला गया । पहले सन् १९४४ में टैक्स लगा फिर यह सन् १९५१ में बढ़ाया गया, उसके बाद सन् १९५७ में स्टेट का सेल्स टैक्स भी कल्टीवेटर पर लगा दिया गया, और आज हालत यह है कि तम्बाकू पर ५५ करोड़ १० लाख का टैक्स लगा है जो कि सारे का सारा गरीब किसान को देना पड़ता है । मैन्युफैक्चरर तो बड़ा सरमायादार है वह जानता है कि किस वक्त खरीदे । वह अगर चार गेज की ढील दे देता है तो छोटा कल्टीवेटर बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता और तम्बाकू का भाव गिर जाता है अगर गवर्नमेंट ने कल्टीवेटर को वेयर हाउस की सहूलियत दी होती और उसको सपोर्ट दिया होता

ो वह मैन्युफैक्चरर का मुकाबला कर सकता था आज तो हालत यह है कि जितना भी ैक्स तम्बाकू पर लगता है वह सारा का सारा गरीब कल्टीवेटर पर लगता है

इसके साथ एक चीज और भी है वह कल्टीवेटर लैण्ड रेवेन्यू भी देता है जो कि एकड़ के हिसाब से ली जाती है, और वह लोकल रेट भी देता है इसके अलावा तम्बाकू की खेती या तो नहर के किनारे हो सकती है या उसके लिए ट्यूब वैल हो या कुएं से पानी दिया जाए। यह सबसे ज्यादा पानी चाहती है। तो आप अन्दाजा लगाएं कि किसान को पानी वगैरह देने में कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है और उसके बाद उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाया जाता है, जबकि वह आपका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाता है, आपके कारखानों के लिए तम्बाकू देता है जिससे इतने लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। आज कल्टीवेटर एजीटेशन नहीं कर सकता इसलिये उस पर इतने टैक्स लगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इन हालात के अन्दर टैक्स नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए आपकी जो आडिट रिपोर्ट सन् १९६२ की निकली है उसमें कहा गया कि किसान बड़ा गरीब है उसमें कहा गया है कि इन पर एरियर्स हैं और उसमें बताया गया कि क्यों उन पर एरियर्स हैं। आडिट रिपोर्ट के सफा १०० पर कहा गया है :

"Normally, more than 50 per cent of the assessments made in the case of tobacco growers are paid by them during the year and the rest all into arrears which is mainly due to the pecuniary conditions of growers".

आपकी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि ५० फीसदी तक तो वसूल हो जाता है और बाकी एरियर्स में पड़ जाता है उसको एरियर्स आफ लैण्ड रेवेन्यू की तरह वसूल किया जाता है और उसके खेत नीलाम होते हैं और तमाम चीजें नीलाम होती हैं। तो यह रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है। आप तम्बाकू से नफरत करें, तम्बाकू पीने वालों से नफरत करें लेकिन यह तो देखें कि तम्बाकू को बोने वाला एक छोटा जमींदार है, वह कैपीटलिस्ट नहीं है वह मकरूज है और वह आपके टैक्स को अदा भी नहीं कर सकता। वह आधे के करीब दे पाता है और बाकी के लिए उसकी कुर्की वगैरह होती रहती है। तो यह उसकी हालत है। ऐसे हालात में मेरी दरखास्त है कि यह सारा टैक्स मैन्युफैक्चरर पर डाला जाए और जमींदार को तम्बाकू की काश्त के लिये सहूलियतें दी जाएं। उसको अच्छा तम्बाकू बोने के लिये दिया जाए। लेकिन उसको कोई इमदाद नहीं दी जाती, उसके जबान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको रुपया दिया जाए और दूसरी सहूलियतें दी जाएं ताकि वह ज्यादा अच्छी खेती कर सके। लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता। वह गरीब है लेकिन फिर भी मुल्क की बहबूदी के लिये अपने बैल लेकर काश्त करता है। उसके पास कोई बड़ी मशिनरी नहीं है क्योंकि वह बहुत गरीब है

इस काम में बड़ा करप्शन होता है। किसान से कहा जाता है कि तुम काट लो तब असेसमेंट किया जाएगा लेकिन उठाना मत। वह काट लेता है लेकिन बहुत वक्त तक असेसमेंट नहीं किया जाता और जमींदार उठा लेता है, उसके बाद उस पर मनमाना ैक्स लगा दिया जाता है। हालत यह है कि जमींदारों को छोटे अफसरों को सलाम करना पड़ता है। आपके छोटे अफसरों में बड़ा करप्शन है, बड़ों में नहीं है। और ये छोटे अफसर जमींदारों को बड़ा तंग करते हैं, उनसे कहते हैं कि या तो हम को दो बरना हम इतना लगा देंगे। एकड़ पर तो हिसाब है नहीं, दावार पर असेसमेंट किया जाता है। नतीजा यह है

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

कि रकबा करीब करीब वही है और टैक्स बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं अर्ज करूं कि सन् १९४४ में तम्बाकू का कुल रकबा ७११ हजार ७११ हजार एकड़ था और सन् १९५९ में ८९६ हजार एकड़ हो गया। तो कोई ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा, लेकिनटैक्स जो कि कुछ लाख से शुरू हुआ था वह आज५५ क ोड़ हो गया है। रकबा वही है लेकिन अफसरों और रूल्स की वजह से ैक्स दिन ब दिन बढ़ता जाता है। सन् १९५७ में कल्टीवेटर पर सैल्स ैक्स भी डाल दिया गया। तो मने आपके सामने फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स पेश कर दिए हैं कि किस तरह रकबा वही है पर टैक्स बढ़ता जाता है।

मेरे ांव में २९ हजार एकड़ रकबे में तम्बाकू की काश्त होती थी लेकिन आज न अफसरों की मेहरबानी से और जो सिस्टम इम्पोज किया गया है उसकी वजह से यह रकबा घट कर चार हजार एकड़ रह गया है। अगर हालत ठीक होते तो २९ हजार एकड़ के बजाए हम कई लाख एकड़ में तम्बाक ैद करते, लेकिन अफसरों के डर की वजह से और हैवी टैक्स की वजह से आज नतीजा यह है कि २९ हजार एकड़ से तम्बाक की काश्त चार हजार कड़ रह गयी है मेरे पास सन् १९३९ में से सन् १९५९ तक के स्टेटिस्टिक्स हैं जिनसे मालूम होता है कि एक इंच भी रकबा नहीं बढ़ा है लेकिन टैक्स बराबर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। आपके रूल्स ऐसे हैं और ऐक्ट भी ऐसा है कि गरीबों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। मैं इसके लिये मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलूंगा और मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि उन गरीब तम्बाक की काश्त करने वालों की परेशानी दूर करने के लिये कुछ इन्तजाम अवश्य करें ताकि आज छोटे अफसरान जिन पर कि ैक्स वसूल करने की जिम्मेदा ी होती है वह उन को हैरेस न कर सकें क्योंकि कुछ फिक्स तो होता नहीं है डिस्क्रिशेन पर सब काम होता है और छोटे अफसरान स वजह से उन बेचारे ग ीब काश्तकारों को बहुत तंग व परेशान करते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन छोटे अफसरान के हैरेसमेंट से उनको बचाने का कोई न कोई न्तजाम मन्त्री महोदय अवश्य क ें। छोटे जमींदारान जिन पर कि यह ५५ क ोड़ और १० लाख पये की ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी हो उनके वास्ते कोई न्तजाम न हो और इस तरह से उनको परेशान किया जाये यह बहुत ही गैर मुनासिब बात है।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की आडिट रिपोर्ट में उन की पावर्टी के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है कि वह ५० परसेंट से ज्यादा ैक्स हर साल नहीं दे सकते हैं और बाकी एरियर्स में चला जाता है which is mainly due to pecuniary condition of growers जब उसकी हालत पहले ही तनी खस्ता है तब यह ऐक्साइज ड्यटी और लगा देने से ो उसकी कमर ही टूट जायेगी स ऐक्साइज ड्यटी का विरोध करने के लिये उसके पास कोई प्रैस नहीं है न ही उसके पास कोई मार्केट या फर्म है। उस के पास कोई उसकी तरफ से बोलने वाला भी नहीं है। वह पहले से ही लंगड़े हैं सलिये उन के ऊपर और करों का बोझा डालना सरासर नाइंसाफी होगी मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस ओर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें। तम्बाक से वे भले ही नफरत क ें मुझे उसके लिये कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन कम से कम जो आपको फाइनेंस को तना हैल्प करते हों उनके ऊपर यह टैक्स कम से कम आपको नहीं लगाना चाहिये क्योंकि उनकी ो हालत पहले से ो बदतर है।

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am here to support the amendment of the friend who has just moved it, particularly regarding the excise duty on tabacco.

The hon. Finance Minister displayed rightous indignation against all tobacco smokers and tobacco chewers. I share that feeling with him also, but he said that tobacco smoking was a luxury. There I do not agree with him.

Here I have got a copy of a representation which has already been submitted to him by the Berar Tobacco Merchants Association in which they have described as to what tobacco smoking is to those people who have taken to it. They are the poorest people in Vidarbha and certain parts of Maharashtra to whom this particularly relates. I believe that is the position of the tobacco smokers all over the country also.

There is a kind of tobacco called Rawa tobacco which is also covered by this excise duty. Particularly, with regard to that it is stated in this memorandum as follows:

> "I am stating here for your kind information that the Rawa tobacco is being used for smoking in some districts of Maharashtra only, in the whole of India. These districts are: Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Ahmadnagar, Nasik, Dhuliya, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Jagpur, Chanda, Bhir and Usmanabad. These districts consume Rawa tobacco for centuries. The tobacco is being used mostly by Adiwasis, Scheduled tribes....

—I do not think he will call them rich fellows—

> "....Scheduled castes and poor labouring classes and they prefer Rawa tobacco to bidis for various reasons, i.e., economic, custom, habits and others. The variety of Rawa tobacco is exclusively being used by the poor classes of the society. The enhancement of rate of excise duty, though the mode of taxation is indirect, will directly hit the poor classes. The smoking habit has become second nature, which is difficult to be changed; and if forced to change it in an unscientific, unplanned and haphazard way, it gives way to many bad habits which in the ultimate analysis result in harming the interests of society."

They have given the reasons there. The point is this. It is a small luxury to men who have no other luxury to enjoy. It is a kind of recreation to them from their routine drudgery of life. A little puffing of it gives them some kind of pleasure and rest. When you deny them that, and do not give any substitute also for that, you are not improving their habits, but making them more miserable. That is the position. A kind-hearted man as the Finance Minister is, I believe he will give due attention to the complaint they have made about the removal of this little excise duty on Rawa. I have made some calculations here as to what it comes to, but I shall not trouble you because you have got better staff to make proper calculations. Please remove that tax.

As regards the handloom industry you have made certain concessions. I do not want to press further about those matters, but there are people who are suffering from this excise duty, and with all the caution that the Finance Minister might have taken not to hit the poorer or lower classes, he could not avoid hitting them in his desire to get more money. It is a good cause for which he is getting more money, I do not dispute that, but he has hit them. His Budget is not one which has taxed only men of means and left those who have no means.

I support the amendment moved by my hon. friend, particularly with reference to excise duty on tobacco.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री लहरी सिंह ने जो अभी अमेंडमेंट प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने रवा तम्बाकू पर जो टैक्स लगाया है मैं उस का विरोध करता हूं। मैं जिस आदिवासी क्षेत्र से आता हूं वहां पर ३ लाख आदिवासी बसते हैं और उन को सुबह से शाम तक खेत में काम करते हुए चिलम पीने की जरूरत पड़ती है। बाजार के दिन वह रवा तम्बाकू बाजार से खरीद कर ले जाते हैं। जितने भी आदिवासी और किसान हैं वह सब तम्बाकू पीते हैं। काशी से रामेश्वरम् और कन्या कुमारी से कश्मीर तक चले जाइये आपको किसान किसी न किसी शकल में तम्बाकू का प्रयोग करते पायेंगे। वे किसी न किसी शकल में तम्बाकू पीते ही हैं। हमारे आदिवासियों में तम्बाकू को भांग करते हैं अब हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि तम्बाकू एक लक्जरी है लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कभी कभी लक्जरी नैसेसरी भी हो जाया करती है। अब यह कहा जा सकता है कि टोपी पहनना एक लक्जरी है लेकिन वही चीज हिन्दू समाज में नैसेसिटी हो गयी है।

Necessaries sometimes become luxuries, and luxuries sometimes become necessaries.

अब ठीक तम्बाकू के बारे में भी यही बात कही जा सकती है। हालांकि वित्त मंत्री के कथनानुसार तम्बाकू लक्जरी है तो भी किसानों की लाइफ में वह नैसेसिटी बन गई है। अब टैक्सेशन के साधारण प्रिंसिपल के अनुसार नैसेसरी पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए।

तम्बाकू के लक्जरी और नैसेसरी होने की बात को छोड़ भी दिया जाय तो भी इस ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी के लगने से तम्बाकू की काश्त पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा। अब हमारे मध्य प्रदेश मे जहां कि शुगरकेन और टुबैको की काश्त में कम्पटीशन चलता है वहां हमने देखा कि काश्तकारों ने जिन खेतों में वह पहले शुगरकेन बोते थे उनमें तम्बाकू बोने लग गये। लेकिन तम्बाकू पर धीरे धीरे जब ऐक्साइज ड्यटी बढ़ी तब उन्हीं काश्तकारों ने तम्बाकू की जगह पर शुगरकेन बोना शुरू कर दिया। तम्बाक का प्रोडक्शन कम होने से हमारी आय में भी कमी होती है क्योंकि कम पैदावार होने से ऐक्सपर्ट पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़गा। सरकार ने शायद इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस रवा और भूसा तम्बाकू पर टक्स कम कर दें। किसानों पर इसका बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और वह आपको धन्यवाद देंगे। माननीय वित्त मंत्री का कहना है कि इस देश में टैक्सिज बढ़े नहीं हैं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने १९५७ मे क्या कहा था।

He used the following argument for lowering the rates:

> "Our present level of taxes is about the highest in the world and they are not only creating a disincentive for earning but also encourage evasion."

परन्तु हमारे वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री महोदय का अनुभव इस से भिन्न प्रतीत होता है। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि कम से कम रवा टोबैको पर टैक्स को कम किया जाये, क्योंकि उस का असर न केवल साधारण किसान पर, बल्कि टोबैको का उत्पादन करने वालों पर भी पड़ता है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और इस हाउस से यह अपील करता हूं कि यदि इस सम्बन्ध में डिविजन होता है, तो टोबैको पर से टैक्स हटाने के लिए जो अमेंडमेंट रखा गया है, उस को स्वीकार किया जाये।

अगर कोई व्यक्ति आंखें बन्द कर के बैठता है, तो यह समझा जाता है कि उस को नींद नहीं आई है। इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि आप को एड्रेस कर के जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय उस को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनते होंगे . . . . .

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसीलिए तो मैं ने आंखें बन्द की हुई हैं ।

श्री बड़े : . . . . और वह इस तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, clause 16 actually includes most of the indirect taxes and we have moved amendments to a large number of them. In the subsequent speech made by the hon. Finance Minister he has announced some reliefs but on this tax on tobacco and also on certain other small and cottage industries we feel that the entire policy of the Government is wrong. Regarding tobacco my hon. friends have spoken with great feeling regarding the condition of the tobacco grower. It is not only a question affecting the tobacco grower; the incidence of taxation which will be imposed upon the tobacco grower will automatically get reflected in the rising prices at a later date, of even bidi, not to speak of the sheaper kinds of cigarettes. Many of us do not smoke and maybe, some of our people in our families too do not smoke but an ordinary men, especially in a village, and the labour classes particularly could not do without it; it has become part and parcel of their life of toil and struggle. Therefore, we have to see that this is one of the essential commodities which every man almost has to have and so it has to be viewed from that angle. Therefore, we oppose the imposition of tax on tobacco. If there has been an effective check on the rise in price, then there should have been some slight justification for it. But we are unable to check the prices; whatever the Finance Minister may say we know that the prices are rising and will rise. The spiral of inflation continues and therefore putting of indirect taxes has to be resisted.

Many of these taxes are suggested without taking into consideration the effect it would have upon the small industries. The relief announced by him has met some of the objections on some of the items such as handloom yarn. We had pleaded with him especially for the coarse cloth; in our State and in the south we know that the coarse cloth is woven with hanks of 40 counts and below. If that was taxed it would have really led to great hardship not only to the handloom weaver but to the men and women who wear it, and they are the poorest in the land. Therefore, though wisdom has dawned late, it is a good thing.

Now I come to powerlooms; it has happened earlier and now again some relief has been given to the powerloom owners. The Finance Minister told us earlier that certain units—not all—had really broken up their powerlooms and put them up as smaller units to escape taxes, and therefore they should not escape further taxation. If that is true, what has happened now? Between the time of his Budget proposals and today in West Bengal where the units are not big powerlooms units in the south there are many mills which have been closed by the owner. They have put before the Government their difficulties and it is for the Government to judge. I want to put before the Government the suffering which the worker has to put up with. When we raise it on the floor of Parliament we are told that it is blackmail. Now if the powerloom owners who have financial backing are trying to blackmail the Government, what is the Government doing to prevent the owners from blackmailing the workers like this. In my own constituency so many units have been closed down. Government constantly tells us that this is because they want to blackmail the Government to reduce the excise duties. In future also if Government feels that these big units are trying to blackmail the Government they must see that the worker is not thrown out of job in the interim period. Hundreds of workers have been thrown out of jobs in the last two months. I feel that it is a good

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

thing—this relief which we have given to the powerlooms, I think units with 30-300 looms. They have been given some relief. I feel that powerlooms and handlooms are two things that should not be played about with every year and more excise duty should not be imposed upon them.

Now, about plywoods, I may say that in my State we have got very small units; cottage industries are actually functioning and they hardly use any power. We had represented to the Finance Minister that these people are generally refugees with very little capital and they are earning some money by making these chests and plywood boxes. There are some big units also and even Birlas have certain units but there are very small units. Exemption has been given to those who have an annual output value of approximately Rs. 6,000-7,000. That means approximately about Rs. 500 a month. That is the value of production and not their earnings. Their earnings will be a very small amount. So, it does not exempt even our smallest units. The annual output of even the smallest unit would be about 40,000 square meters. Therefore, I would request him to consider whether it would not be fairer to raise the square metre capacity of these units to about 40,000 so that a large number of plywood manufacturers who are working on a cottage industry basis could be exempted. This would really save a lot of our refugee families who are earning their livelihood like this. They do not use power. I am not pleading for those who use power. Those who are using power may pay an excise duty. But for those who are not using power, the exemption should be given on the consideration that they do not use power, and at least the minimum quantity should be raised to 40,000 sq. metres.

Then I turn to jute and hessian. We had said earlier that if a new excise duty is levied on jute sackings, especially, what is going to happen is that our essential commodities like cement, foodgrains and the rest will become costlier. I think my hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil will also realise that there will be a plus added on to the price of the foodgrains if the new levy on hessian is made. The price of cement may also rise because of this tax. All these things will rise in costs. Therefore, the question of tax on jute and hessian should also be considered.

Lastly, I would like to state that we have opposed all these indirect taxes as a matter of policy because we consider that the taxation policy of the Government really inflicts much greater suffering on the people than is needed. It raises the prices. While there are other sources of income which have not been tapped, these indirect taxes should not be proceeded with, especially on such commodities as affect directly the life of the people—commodities which are essential for the people—like tobacco, etc. We should also see very carefully that we protect the smaller industries. That is why we have moved amendment Nos. 34 to 43.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, the amendments seek to change the proposed duty on tobacco, plywood and powerlooms. I explained about all these matters in the course of my speech while moving for consideration of the Finance Bill. I cannot accede to the arguments that the condition of the tobacco grower is very bad. As a matter of fact ,the condition of the tobacco grower is very good. The grower is making a good profit out of it. The profit from tobacco cultivation is the largest, as a matter of fact. Perhaps my hon. friend does not know that. The duty paid clearances for home consumption of all types of manufactured tobacco have gone up from 220 million kilograms in 1950-51 to 284 million kilograms in 1960-61. That is, there has been a rise of 20 per cent. The same thing

has happened with regard to the other uses of tobacco.

I do not want to say anything about its intoxicating capacity. I never said it is intoxicating. I only said that it is not a necessity. It can be considered only as a luxury. It is not a necessity, be cause it is not necessary for any human being to use tobacco. If he uses, he may use it. I am not here to preach to him that he need not use it. But if he uses a little lease of it, I think it will do him good. He need not spend more on it. If the tax is increased he can make a little less use of it and need not spend more. Therefore, it is not going to affect the person concerned in anyway in his ordinary bill.

About powerlooms also, the concessions that have been made are large enough, and even then they are at a better advantage than the producers of mill cloth. Therefore, there is no scope for giving any further concessions in the matter of powerlooms.

It was said that a tax on plywood will affect exports and that the tax on tobacco will also affect exports. It does not affect exports at all, because when you export, those duties are refunded. Even in the matter of plywood boxes for tea, there is a refund given for export purposes. Therefore it is not going to be affected at all, taken as a whole. Therefore, the opposition from the hon. Member opposite from the communist party is more from an ideological point of view, where we do not agree. Therefore, there is no question of taking it into consideration. She said that she is opposed to all indirect taxes. I cannot say that I am opposed to indirect taxation. As a matter of fact, I cannot but take to indirect taxation. That has been the position of Government all the while. I therefore oppose all the amendments moved by my hon. friends opposite.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is one point which I wanted to clarify. On plywood, I did not raise the question of export. If there is export, naturally there will be a refund of those duties. But for those smaller units which do not use any power, why not exempt them fully? That was my question.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have put a limit on those producers. Otherwise anything can be mixed up. After all, those who are small producers should not produce more. That is quite enough for them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Only Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is quite enough for them. Otherwise, he is not a small producer without any power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put all the amendments together?

Shri P. K. Deo: Amendment No. 21 may be put separately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Amendment No. 34 is also there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same as No. 21. I shall come to that later.

Now, the question is:

Page 10, "omit lines 4 to 11." (21)

Those who are in favour of the amendment will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are against the amendment will please say 'No.'

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Noes have it.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are in favour of the amendment will please rise in their seats.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The bell should be rung, Sir. Shri Lahri

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Singh is very much opposed to it. But he is not here.

Shri P. K. Deo: We press for a division.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For a division on taxation measures I think the bell should be rung, though of course we can stand up if you so desire.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The question is:

Page 10, "omit lines 4 to 11." (21)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members whose votes have not been recorded may stand up in their seats and mention their division numbers. They may also say whether they are voting for Ayes or Noes.

Shri Mantri (Bhir): My division number is 137.—No.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha (Patna): My division number is 127—No.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): My division number is 174—No.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Rosera): My division number is 31—No.

Shri T. A. Patil (Osmanabad): My division number is 82—No.

Shri P. K. Khanna (Kaimganj): My division number is 229—No.

Shri Maruthiah (Melur): My division number is 264—No.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): My division number is 305—No.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): My division number is 283—No.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): My division number is 364—Aye.

Shri Sivasankaran (Sriperumbudur): My division number is 407—Aye.

Shri Pottekkatt (Tellicherry): My division number is 493—Aye.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): My division number is 504—Aye.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): My division number is 512—Aye.

AYES

Division No. 7] [14.39 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Berwa, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Das, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Imbichibava, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karjee, Shri
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mahida, Shri Narandra Singh
Monoharan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pottakatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Rajaram, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Sivasankaran, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Umanath, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basumatari, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan , Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhawani, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri S.S.
Deshpande, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dube, Shri R.G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gajraj Singh, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jotishi, Shri J.P.
Kadadi, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Mallick, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Mauruthiah, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S.S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram
Pande, Shri K.N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh Shri
Ram Dulari Devi, Shrimati
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri K. L.
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sahu Shri. Rameshwar
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi, Shrimati
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Uikey, Shri
Upadhaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M.L.
Veerappa, Shri
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Wadiwa, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 34; Noes 121.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No.34 is same as amendment No. 21, and amendment No. 41 is the same as No. 23; so they are barred. I will put all the other amendments, except Government amendments Nos. 48 and 49, to the House.

Amendments Nos. 22 to 25, 35 to 40, 42 and 43 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Government amendments Nos. 48 and 49. The question is:

Page 11, lines 28 and 29,

after "(including pigment dyestuffs".

insert "And Synthetic organic derivatives used in any dyeing process". (48)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 16, line 7, for "joints" *substitute* "joists". (49).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will come back to clause 13, on which division was demanded.

14.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, my machine did not work. I wanted to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I also wanted to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri G. Mohanty (Balasore): I wanted to vote for 'Ayes'.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Sir, my vote has not been recorded. I vote for "Ayes".

Shri Daji: The first was correct.

Shri Nanda: I did not say 'No' at all.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I vote for 'Noes'.

श्री बाकलीवाल (दुर्ग): मुझे 'हां' की तरफ वोट देना था, वह "नहीं" हो गया है ।

Shri Lalit Sen (Mandi): I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri T. A. Patil: I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Pottekkatt: I vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I wanted to vote for 'Ayes'.

AYES

Division No. 8] **[14 49 hrs.**

Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basumatari, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Birendra Bhadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsana
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Dasappa, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri S.S.
Deshpande, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kadadi, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P.N.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahida, Shri
Narendra, Singh
Mallick, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L
More, Shri S.S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthia, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram
Pande, Shri K.N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patil, Shri V. T.
Patnaik Shri B. C.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Ram Dulari Devi, Shrimati
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri K. L.
Roo, Shri Kishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Sarojni Bindurao Mahishi, Shrimati
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri, M.N.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Tulmohan Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M.L.
Veerappa, Shri
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Wadiwa, Shri

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhawani, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Duji, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Imbichibava, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karjee, Shri
Kumaran, Shri M.K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Manoharan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pai, Shri
Pottakkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Rajaram, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash
Sivasankaran, Shri
Umanath, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 132. Noes: 33.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17, 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to the Second Schedule.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move*:

Page 37, line 31,—

for "joints" *substitute* "joists". (51).

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 37, line 31,—

for "joints" *substitute* "joists". (51).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Sarkar Murmu—at least we might be told what language he is speaking.

Shri Kapur Singh: Santhali.

****Shri Sarkar Murmu** (Balurghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am elected from the 'Adibasi' area. We the adibasis, have countless disadvantages and need. I do not know whether it would be possible to state all about their difficulties here. Still it is my humble wish that I should say something in their behalf.

In the Society the Adibasis belong to that section which is pitiably looked down upon. Most of them are very poor. They work hard to earn their living. Some till the soil for others, some are engaged in hard labour. And here, I do not think that our Government takes enough pain to feel much for this wretched and down-trodden section of the society.

Sir, a large number of Adibasis dwell in all parts of Malda and West Dinajpur. Particularly in the Burin areas the number of Adibasis is quite large. All of these Adibasis are very poor. Very few of them have their own landed property. They till the soil for the Jotdars and earn their living. They had to work hard and by the sweat of their brow they cleared the shrubs and bushes in the lands. They took much care to prepare the soil for crops. And now it is going to be a sorrowful affair when even that source of earning is also going to be stopped. When the new 'Land Reform Act' was introduced in Bengal the poor cultivators hoped that they were going to have some land of their own. But as ill luck would have it, the introduction of the Act placed an absolutely different picture before us. The otdars were growing strong each day and many loop-holes of this new Act made it possible for them to evict the helpless Adibasis. And as time went by the Adibasis were rendered homeless and landless. Their lot is now no better than even the street beggars. So on behalf of these helpless Adibasis I request the Government to make it a point to help them in every respect and save them from their sorry plight.

Water scarcity is acute in Malda and W. Dinajpur. Everybody has to depend on rainfall as there is no arrangement for proper irrigation. Only one crop is possible in a year. It is my claim that the Government will arrange for proper irrigation there. There is no pond nor any well in village Khanpur and Iaksa in Habibur thana. The Adibasi women have to walk three miles to fetch water. I think the hon'ble Minister could feel a bit of the difficulty faced by the Adibasi if his wife and daughters were asked to bring water from such a distance. So I claim again that the

**English translation of the speech delivered in Santhali.

Government should take some definite measure in this matter also. Most of the Adibasis are still illiterate. There is no school in the vicinity to give them proper education. So I hope that the Government should issue every monetary help for the education of the Adibasi children.

This is the pitiable condition of 'Adibasi' people and when the Finance Minister imposes his heavy taxes on these people who are already at starvation level, they will be crushed to death. That is why our people resolutely oppose the heavy burden of taxes on the common man.

15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: What he spoke here should not be different from the rendering that he has given in English.

An Hon. Member: It is the exact translation of what he said.

Mr. Speaker: Because, he referred to women going long distances to fetch water. Afterwards, there is very little here in English, but he has been speaking for some time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The last part on taxation has been added in hand.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, all the clauses of the Bill have been passed now and whatever I have to say is on something else. But, before I do so, I would like to say that I do welcome the concessions in the reduction of indirect tax that have been made; some more could have been made but half a loaf is better than none. I would like to ask the Finance Minister for only one clarification, and that is with regard to powerlooms. Powerlooms up to four units have been exempted from tax. I know for other powerlooms also the tax has been reduced. But what about the co-operative sector? In that sector, if one hundred powerlooms are owned by 25 members as a co-operative would they have to pay tax or would they be exempted from it. It is a matter of very great importance because otherwise it would act as a disincentive towards the formation of co-operatives. I do hope that this matter would be clarified.

Now I want to deal with another important matter, something that was discussed by the hon. Member from Murshidabad, Shri Badrudduja, on the Demand for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. He said things about Malda and the disturbances which, I felt, were very unfortunate indeed. His eloquent speech was smacking of the days of Surendranath Banerjee but, whatever might have been his eloquence, the facts, I am afraid, were certainly very far from being true. The reason why I feel that it is important to clarify this is because these kinds of misstatements, distortions and exaggerations which this hon. Member went in for have deeper repercussions outside our land. It is this kind of thing that has led to the untoward happenings across our border in East Pakistan in Rajshahi and other places. Therefore, I would like to place before the House the exact facts, as they happened in my constituency. I was not really there when the first two incidents took place, but I was there soon afterwards.

As the Prime Minister has very rightly stated, it was a clash between the tribals and the Muslims at Dighighat. At the beginning, there was some trouble between Muslims and a tribal woman and she was maltreated. Of course, some people say that she has been raped, but that probably is an exaggeration. There is always this kind of exaggeration which goes on, which I do not very much like, on either side. Very easily things are said about women being raped. It may have been easy in the past, but I do not think it is so easy today. I do not like things like this being brought out without any foundation. I mention this particularly because

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the hon. Member from Murshidabad said that a Muslim girl of eight was raped, which is absolutely untrue. Nor was it true that a Hindu woman was raped. She was beaten and maltreated. Therefore, the question of rape does not come in at all.

What actually happened after this incident in Dighighat was that the tribals, as a form of revenge, burnt the houses. Anyhow, at that time, it was quelled. Later on, at Bilkanchan on the Holi there was some trouble because a Hindu boy went to a Muslim house and sprinkled some coloured water. Naturally, this was objected to. But if objection alone had taken place, it would not have mattered much. But the boy was beaten up and when his uncle went there to rescue him, he was stabbed. As a result of it, all the Santhals in that vicinity had already been provoked. So, all the tribals came forward and, as a form of revenge, began to burn houses. I do not think it was their intention to burn any persons. But six persons who hid in a house were burnt to death when a burning log fell on them. So, six persons died. Again an attack with bows and arrows was made, which shows that though two persons were killed there of which one was through arrows this was the action of the Santhals. The boy and his uncle, however, were namasudras. Then there was some lull after this.

Though, at Gazol Thana there was tension. There was a huge meeting which was well attended by Muslims. I went to that meeting as also many Hindus. Some of those people who had done these things have been arrested. In any case, the tension died down. Then, as I once mentioned, the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner and his Secretary came to this district *via* Murshidabad. In Murshidabad they met a large number of Muslims who are Indian citizens and subsequently tried to provoke them to riot, but nothing happened. They went to Malda and they went to Kaliachowk, a place which is not affected at all, though it is the nerve-centre of Muslims. They held a meeting there. I do not want to go into it in detail, because it is well-known. Afterwards, in the town tension arose.

Mr. Speaker: She should be very brief, particularly when she is not relevant.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Then, on the 8th of April in Banial six Hindus, Rajbansi Hindus, were suffocated to death by a fire lighted by miscreants. At that time, it was not shown as a communal trouble. Subsequently, Muslims miscreants, who came from three miles away and whom the local people suspected from the beginning, were arrested; at least, one of them was arrested.

Then there is the Malda town incident about which the *New York Times* and so many people have said so many things. What did actually happen in the town? On the night of the 16th, 25 houses were burnt. This is a very bad thing. Even if one house is burnt, I cannot condone it because it has happened. What I am saying is that it is all exaggeration. Seven shops were looted and some of them were razed to the ground. I say the looted shops. Their number is only even. In the town incident between the 16th and 20th, five persons were killed, four Muslims and one Hindu.

The last incident was at Datulipara. On the 20th April, Muslim Houses were burnt. In Datulipara the position became normal soon. The total death, as the Prime Minister has given, is fourteen Muslims. One Hindu was killed and six were burnt to death and so, there were seven deaths among the Hindus. I mention this merely to show that in Malda district, the Muslims and Hindus are almost in equal numbers—I represent them both—and it is not customary for them

to have this kind of clash. It was unfortunate that the clash which occurred in Gazol Thana and, later on spread to other parts, took place at all. This is to be condemned but the exaggerations are beyond any foundation in fact.

Mr. Speaker: I think she should conclude now.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I hope you will give me a few more minutes.

After this there is one other point which I have to answer. Though a good deal of tension rose there, the events were just as I mentioned.

Another point that was made by Shri Badrudduja is that a large number of Muslims have left Malda district. I can tell you that not one Muslim from the affected area has left the place. From Kaliachowk Thana, which was not affected, some of them came to Calcutta. Because there was curfew in the town and there were exaggerated reports, they came to my house in Calcutta. I happened to be there at that time. On my way to Malda they told me, they had heard terrible orgies happening in the town. I enquired from the West Bengal Government and they gave me the figures. I told them and they went back to Malda. Others who had gone to Pakistan without knowing what was happening, also came back. They may have told tales of what they heared but not of what they knew. But persons from the affected areas did not go.

Shri Badrudduja appealed to all the parties except the Congress. He appealed particularly to the Communists and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri saying when in the past they had supported him why they did not support him this time. But I think they also have seen and found out what is actually happening. The unfortunate part is the repercussion in Pakistan.

Here I will say one more word about the migrants. They are in an unfortunate position. In today's papers it came out about those killed crossing the border into Malda. This morning there was little discussion on what is happening there. I only want to say that those migrants who come now—I particularly request the hon. Finance Minister....

Mr. Speaker: She may not refer to that. It will be coming up on Monday.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Just two minutes more, Sir.

Migrants who have come recently and those who will come should be sent to Dandakaranya. Why do I say this? It is because we have had better experience in the past. I myself know very much as to what happened in the beginning when the refugees first came to West Bengal. The West Bengal Government was asked at that time to give them relief. That went on for some time and rehabilitation started at a later stage in an unplanned manner. Please bear with me for one more minute. Then what happened was that in 1954 there was another exodus and a decision was taken that no more refugees were to be rehabilitated in West Bengal. The West Bengal Government was again asked to give them relief in camps. Crores of rupees have been spent on camps. When uprooted persons go somewhere unless you can arrange for them to go where they are going to be rehabilitated soon, naturally they do not want to be uprooted again. That is what happened. If today the migrants are not sent straight to Dandakaranya, again there would be a lot of wastage of money. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister and suggest that all the migrants who have come and who will come should be sent to Dandakaranya because at last a site for rehabilitation is ready and can be expanded.

With these words I will end my speech and will not go into other points, although I had one or two points on the Bill itself, because of shortage of time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been better if Shri Badrudduja had been left where he was. A more untruthful and ungrateful speech was never heard in this House. In falsehood it surpassed Goebbles's I need not comment upon that. I come back to the third reading of this Bill.

This morning I had moved an amendment which was taken up along with the Schedule. Even at this stage I will like to point out to the hon. Finance Minister that the two items to which I had suggested amendments particularly may be looked into again, that is, the suggestion to levy super-tax on all Corporations except, of course, the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act to the extent of 55 per cent. I had moved the amendment only with the desire that this taxation clause does not itself indicate the reasons why there should be less taxation for the Life Insurance Corporation of India and why there should be higher taxation for the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which have been established under different Acts. In the different Corporations which are run and managed by the Government why should there be higher taxation in the case of one and less taxation in the case of another? Our equality clause will hit these and this will create trouble for us. So, he might consider it. I do not know whether he has considered it or not.

Our Supreme Court has always said that the indicia must be there in the Act itself. It has held:

> "The classification permissible must be based on some real and substantial distinction bearing a just and reasonable relation to the object sought to be attained and cannot be made arbitrarily and without any substantial basis."

This has been held in 1959 by the Supreme Court (Page 297, AIR) that the classification must be reasonable and the reason must be apparent on the face of the law itself. Now there is nothing to indicate that it is reasonable that the Life Insurance Corporation must be exempted from it and will have a lesser taxation of only 22 per cent and that other Corporations run by the Government or by any other company will have higher taxation of 55 per cent as super-tax When the Employees' State Insurance Corporation also is not exempted I see absolutely no justification whatsoever for this. In my opinion there would be cases arising out of this situation.

The other amendment which I had moved was with reference to the local authority. In some cases the local authorities are heavily burdened. There are heavy interest amounts to be met because in some cases loans have been advanced very blindly and wildly. The loans have been accepted by the Party people who happened to enter into the local politics without any idea of payment of the loans. In some cases the loans go right up to Rs. 1 crore for small municipalities serving a population of 50,000 or 60,000. Then it becomes extremely difficult to meet the interest charges. In those cases the tax that has to be levied is 30 per cent on the whole of the total income. Now, 'total income' is rather a misleading term. This ambiguity could have been removed by putting in the words 'total net income' and we would have saved many of these municipalities from some sort of frustration that is there. That is why I would suggest that this difficulty can be removed by making a proper amendment in this. Even now it is not late to do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this last stage of the Finance Bill we want to make our position very clear regarding the

taxation policy as it has been enunciated by the hon. Finance Minister. We are totally and entirely opposed to the strategy which has been expounded in this Bill and we think that it is completely wrong. Sitting as we do in this air-conditioned chamber we often forget that we are so few in number looking disinterestedly at our watches as to when the time will come when we can go home that we do not realise what people outside are facing.

The hon. Finance Minister has said that people are with him on his taxation policy. But what is the condition in every home specially of the middle and lower middle classes and of those agricultural labourers about whom my hon. friend spoke? The previous speaker, Shri Sarkar Murmu, spoke in the Santhali language and I am sorry that other hon. Members of the House could not follow him. He expressed the deep sufferings of the people who are really living on starvation level. When the price of rice goes up from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a maund, as it is today in my State, for them it is a question of going without food. It is a question of the barest minimum. It is like the proverbial straw on the camel's back. Even an indirect tax of one or two *naye Paise* adds up to an extent that they can bear it no more. This is just not hyperbolic language that we are talking. It is a reality. In the middle-class today at the end of the month when the house-wives cannot balance their budgets and have to go to the *sahukar* in order to manage somehow through the last weeks of the month till the next month's pay comes in, they realise that one of the reasons for this spiral of inflation is this taxation policy of getting the bulk of our taxes through indirect taxation.

The hon. Finance Minister says that we are against all indirect taxation. We are against indirect taxation but we are more so against indirect taxation when we find year after year that is the proportion between direct and indirect taxation the latter remains higher than direct taxes. We should like to know as to how it is that not only what is budgetted for is raised but surplus revenue is earned every year. If you try to see, you will find that that surplus revenue comes from indirect taxation. Many of my hon. friends on this side and even on the other side of the House had pointed this out in the first reading of the Bill and during the general discussion on the Budget. We find that so much money has been squeezed out of the common man and if you compare it with those who have higher income you will find that the higher income groups have yielded much less revenue, that is, the proportionate amount of the surplus revenue, has been far higher from the lower income groups. We feel that this is an absolutely wrong way of dealing with an economy which is poor and which is today trying to develop. We stand for more taxes from the higher income groups and we stand for relief to the common people. That is the objective of planning. We do not accept what the hon. Minister has tried to say that if we want a Plan we must tax the ordinary man more and more. He told my leader, Comrade Gopalan, "Come and see it is the poorer who are getting richer and the richer who are getting poorer." We do not accept it. Because, even his own party people, people who are esteemed by persons like him, people like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, his own Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee have given the lie to this.

We also find inflationary pressures and the spiral of rising prices, and the prices of essentials of life rising steadily. We also want to say that the small manufacturers, medium-sized manufacturers and those who run the cottage industries, they are always being hit. Every time we have to fight for these concessions. Every time we have to get some concessions out of the Finance Minister. And while he gives relief to those who live lavish lives of luxury, like this relief of Expenditure Tax, no relief is given to the common man. I remember

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

clearly in this House when we passed the Expenditure Tax Act, my friends who do have quite a big amount of wealth, who live in palaces, who know what it is really to spend lavishly, they were very much worried. But now they are not so much worried. Because, they know that although when it was passed the Expenditure Tax was meant to squeeze them, in actual practice it was not so. And today we have done away with it just in the Second Reading of the Bill, and in a few moments we shall have done away with it entirely.

Sir, we say that it is not right to build a plan which builds upon the foundation of squeezing the common man. It is not right, because it is the lower rungs of the ladder who have been crushed down so long. Their burdens have to be decreased. We say that we must follow this policy of taxing those who are well able to bear it, and we had shown in this House who are those who can bear it. There is money. We had pointed out those places from where we have to tap our resources. For the Plan we want resources. We have not made any barren criticism. We have shown where money lies. But our Government has refused to really tap those sources. And we say that if we pursue this policy of taxing only the poor and giving a much greater licence to those who are able to bear greater taxation, the higher income groups, it will be an instigation to the people to revolt against the Plan. That is my charge against the Finance Minister.

The Plan needs money, certainly. But the money must come from which sources? From those that can well bear it, from those speculators, from the black moneys, from the black-marketers, from the large amount that still remains in the speculative market, in the gold bullions.

We have put forward before him the question of nationalisation of banks. But he has not accepted it. It is not a doctrinaire policy, it is a practical policy. But it is a policy which he does not put into practice, because these are the sources, these are the people whom he wants to placate. And he does not want actually to tap the resources from these people. Rather he weighs down upon the common man, the housewife, the middle classes, the agricultural labourers whose families today are becoming more and more impoverished.

Therefore, we feel that such a financial policy behind the Budget is almost, to our minds, an instigation to the people to go against the Plan. It is wrong to say that without such taxes there can be no plan. We have shown where money is. But since it has not been accepted and this policy has been put forward again and again whereby the common man is made to bear the burden, we say that as long as this anti-people's policy is continued it is a negation of socialism, it is a negation of the very objective of the Plan which lays down that we have to reduce disparities in income. And since we are, by pursuing such a policy, jeopardising the Plan, according to us, we want to place it on record that as a mark of protest we shall not stay to the last reading of this Bill and we shall register our protest by a walkout.

15.25 hrs.

(Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and some other Members then left the House.)

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, it is very easy to criticise taxation measures, for after all any criticism against taxes is popular talk. Therefore, politicians generally take to opposing taxation, because to their electorate they speak in these terms.

After all, a State is run by taxes. Whatever be the proportion, I think the ideal State would be one where every citizen, every adult, has something to contribute to the exchequer.

For, after all, one who does not contribute anything to the exchequer does not really feel the responsibility, the patriotic responsibility, of belonging to a democratic country. Democracy really means that everybody must contribute, according to his capacity of course. And I quite agree that the taxation should be planned in such a manner that its incidence may fall in proportion to the incomes of people.

So, as far as taxation is concerned, in principle it is wrong to oppose it. But it must be spread. And the lower middle classes, and even the lowest classes must be made to pay something to the exchequer. That is what I feel. At the same time the citizen will be happy if he knows that on account of the Government's measures and through its policies of planning etc. his condition is rising from day to day. That satisfaction and confidence must be brought to the mind of all citizens. That can be done only when the Government proves that it is not wasting the money that it collects.

The only point which I want to stress on the occasion of this third reading is that there is a lot of wastage in the government expenditure. That is what I actually feel, and feel with pain. What shocks me is this. Only lately I read in the press that they want to decentralise this financial control of various Ministries. If this is true, I want to voice a discordant note about it. If it is true, it is ruinous to the country. I think they are going too far in decentralising the control of the Finance Ministry. What is a government? Government is a collective responsibility of all the Ministers and the Cabinet. That collective responsibility comes only when there is some common thing. About different policies if all the Ministers are autonomous, in expenditure if all the Ministries are autonomous, that collective responsibility goes. Collective responsibility comes because the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry have a controlling voice in the matter of employment, in the matter of expenditure and all that. If that is relaxed, Government will be nowhere. This is a matter on which I would like the Finance Minister to throw some light even at this stage. It is a very unhealthy move if control of expenditure is decentralised to the tune of, as I read in the papers, about a crore of rupees. The Ministries will be independent and they can spend without even consulting the Finance Minister. I mean, the Finance Ministry might sanction the budget, but this is a novel experiment which we are undertaking here in India. After all, we are yet fresh, we have not yet established very strong conventions with regard to expenditure. I suggest that the Government might as well revise its policy and see that expenditure is tightly controlled, particularly in this public sector.

The public sector must become a very great avenue of revenues. It must be a good source of revenue. We must have profits through the public sector. The public sector must give some relief to the tax-payer by giving profits to the Government. Instead of that we find that there is wastefulness in the public sector. I have heard—I do not know how far it is true—that in Rourkela, for instance, in the original project a personnel strength of about seven thousand and odd was sanctioned. But I understand that today the number has reached about eleven thousand or twelve thousand. And still it is a losing bargain. It is not giving us any dividends. I do not know the exact figure, but I understand that the number of Khalasis itself comes to more than five hundred or six hundred in Rourkela. If that is the way in which this recruitment goes on, it may be all right for the purpose of election speeches to say that employment has been offered....

Mr. Speaker: He should not go out of the track during the Third Reading. Others might think that Mr. Tyagi himself is doing this.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, what I suggest is that a taxation measure is justified

[Shri Tyagi]

only when there is stiffer control over expenditure. That is what I am emphasising. I think that is very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: That may be relevant, but not the kalasis.

Shri Tyagi: That was by way of an instance that such a big number is enrolled. What I emphasise is that there must be tighter and tighter and tighter control on expenditure. Today, we are fast becoming spendthrift, because some foreign aid comes and we are spreading our net as far as expenditure is concerned. Primary education is not our charge. We spend more for primary education than even what the State Governments do. For Health, for all these transferred subjects which are subjects of the State Governments, we are spending more. That goes to the public good. I do not object to that. What I say is this. There must be some set rules, there must be some conventions established and the financial control must be stiffer. That is the only point that I want to emphasise.

With these words I support the bill.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय फाइनेन्स बिल का तृतीय वाचन हो रहा है । इस बिल के पास होने से पहले मैं दो तीन बातें वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं । मैं इस हाउस से वित्त मंत्री जी को वहां ले जाना चाहता हूं जो स्थान नर्मदा के दक्षिण किनारे पर सतपुड़ा पर्वत का है जहां पर रहने वाले आदिवासियों के पास पहनने को लंगोटी नहीं, पैरों के लिये जूता नहीं, रहने के लिये फूस के टापरे हैं और खाने को रोटी नसीब नहीं है । वह लोग तम्बाकू बहुत खाते हैं । जब कल मैं उन के पास जाऊंगा तो वे कहेंगे कि मैं ने यहां पर उन के लिये क्या किया । मैं कहूंगा कि मैं ले आया हूं उन के लिये प्लैनिंग का भूत । वे कहते हैं कि उन को प्लैनिंग चाहिये, प्लैनिंग का भूत नहीं चाहिये । जब मैं जाऊंगा तो कहेंगे कि मैं ने उन का टैक्स क्यों बढ़वा दिया, मैं ने उसे अप्रोज क्यों नहीं किया ?

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि सेंटर, स्टेट्स, लोकल बाडीज और पंचायतों का कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । जो चाहता है जिस तरह का टैक्स लगा देता है । अभी मध्य प्रदेश में बजट आने वाला है, वहां पर टैक्स और लगेंगे । स्पेशल टैक्सेज हैं, एजुकेशन टैक्स लगाया जायेगा, हरिजन टैक्स लगाया जायेगा, पैसेन्जर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा, पंचायत टैक्स लगाया जायेगा । तरह तरह के टैक्स लगाये जायेंगे । लेकिन स्टेट टैक्सेशन में और सेंटर टैक्सेशन में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों पर जो टैक्स पड़ने जा रहा है क्या कभी आप ने उस पर विचार किया है ? यदि आप ने विचार किया है तो आप को देखना चाहिये कि प्रत्येक स्टेट में सेंटर से कितना टैक्सेशन होता है, स्टेट से कितना टैक्सेशन होता है, पंचायतराज से कितना टैक्सेशन होता है और जिन से वह टैक्स वसूल किया जाता है उन की पेइंग कैपेसिटी क्या है ।

आज हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में १० लाख आदिवासी है जिन में से मेरे क्षेत्र में ३ लाख आदिवासी हैं । आज उन को ८०० रु० में एक बैल मिलता है । उस क्षेत्र से ३०० गायें रोज कटने के लिये बम्बई चली जाती है, इसलिये बैल महंगे हो गये हैं । उन लोगों को बैल मिलते नहीं है, जानवर मिलते नहीं हैं । वहां पर जमीन अधिक नहीं है इसलिये वे फारेस्ट में जाते हैं । लेकिन वहां से उन का कब्जा खत्म कर के उन को हटा दिया जाता है, उन का टापरा जला दिया जाता है । जिस तरह से आज भिंड और मोरैना में डाकुओं की समस्या हो गई है वैसे ही वहां पर आदिवासियों की समस्या हो जायेगी । आप का कहना है कि इंडाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगाये जाने चाहियें । लेकिन उन की जायदाद में कुछ भी नहीं है । न उन के पास खाने को है न पीने को या तो वे तम्बाकू पीते हैं या शराब पीते हैं । मध्य प्रदेश शासन आज कल एक कलाली बना हुआ

है । वह शराब बनाने की बड़ी भारी फैक्ट्री हो रही है जितना रेवन्यू जर्मनी से आता है उतना ही रेवन्यू शराब से आता है । इतना होते हुए भी सरकार वहां की कहती है कि वह शराब बन्दी कर रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तीनों टैक्सेज यानी लोकल टैक्सेज, स्टेट टैक्सेज और सेंट्रल टैक्सेज का कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये । यहां पर इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन बढ़त जाता है जब कि हमारे यहां के लोगों के पास खाने को भी नहीं रहता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करें ।

इस के बाद जो रेवा तम्बाकू है, मैं उस के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां बीड़ी के कारखाने हुए हैं । बीड़ी के कारखाने होने का कारण वहां पर रेवा तम्बाकू और बीड़ी तम्बाकू में बड़ा कोम्पेटीशन है । वहां पर जो बीड़ी के कारखाने हैं वे बड़े बड़े कैपेटलिस्ट हैं । उन्होंने हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी पर इन्डाइरेक्ट वजन डलवा कर रेवा तम्बाकू पर टैक्स लगवा दिया है, ए ग्रा इम्पोजीशन जनता में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ए ग्रा कहने से क्या फायदा है ?

श्री बड़े ए ग्रा इम्पोजीशन है, हो सकता है कि यह गलत हो । बट दैट इज दी फैक्ट इसलिये मैं ने सोचा कि इस को सामने लाना चाहिये । बहरहाल मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो टैक्सेशन हुआ है कम से कम गरीबों पर तो वह न डाला जाये । इसलिये रेवा तम्बाकू पर जो टैक्स लगा दिया गया है उस पर विचार किया जाये और हो सके तो उस को दूर किया जाये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यह बिल सदन में पास होने जा रहा है । मुझे सिर्फ एक बात वित्त मंत्री जी से कहनी है । मैं यह समझता था कि कम से कम जब कांग्रेस के हाथ में हुकूमत आयेगी तो वह राज्य करने से अलग हो कर जिन के हाथ में राज्य की सत्ता होगी उन को समझाने की कोशिश करेगी । आज जो टैक्सेशन की नीति है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस से गरीब और गरीब हुआ है । मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि राष्ट्र निर्माण करने में धन की जरूरत होती है और करदाता को आहुति की शक्ल में कर देना चाहिये । इस के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं, लेकिन क्या जनता में देने की शक्ति है, इस के बारे में हम लोग सोचें । मैं समझता हूं कि उस की सीमा पहुंच गई है । चाहे वित्त मंत्री जी को अच्छा लगे या नहीं, लेकिन इस के लिये एक देशव्यापी आन्दोलन होगा, और मेरे ख्याल में कल सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े बड़े शहरों में टैक्सेशन के खिलाफ, चाहे रेलवे में हो या जो दूसरे छोटे छोटे टैक्सेज हों, आन्दोलन होगा । यहां मैं ने देखा कि यह कहा जाता है कि चन्द नये पैसे ही तो बढ़े है, आखिर इस से क्या होगा? लेकिन जब एक मध्यम वर्ग का या मामूली आदमी महीने के आखीर में देखता है तो पाता है कि एक एक दो नये पैसे निकलते निकलते उस की जेब में न नया पैसा रह जाता है और न पुराना पैसा रह जाता है । यह उस की असलियत है ।

गांधी जी का क्या आदर्श था वह मैं एक मिनट में आप के सामने पेश कर के अपना भाषण खत्म कर दूंगा । मेरे पास यह पंडित जी की लिखी हुई किताब "राष्ट्र पिता" है । उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि जब वह बापूजी से मिलते थे तो वे सवेरे घूमने जाते थे और बात करते थे । इस सम्बन्ध में वे कहते हैं :

> "मुझे याद है कि एक दिन उन्होंने कांग्रेस के भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार बता कर मुझे चकित कर दिया था । मैं सोचा करता था कि स्वतन्त्रता मिल जाने पर कांग्रेस का कांग्रेस के रूप में आप से आप अन्त हो जायेगा । किन्तु उन का विचार यह था कि कांग्रेस को रहना चाहिए, लेकिन एक शर्त पर । वह यह कि कांग्रेस अपने लिए एक आत्मत्याग

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

का कानून बना ले और यह निश्चय कर ले कि उसका एक भी सदस्य राज्य की अवहेलना में कोई वैतनिक पद स्वीकार नहीं करेगा और यदि कोई व्यक्ति राज्य में किसी अधिकारी का पद ग्रहण करना चाहेगा, तो उसे कांग्रेस से अलग हो जाना पड़ेगा। इस समय मुझे ठीक से याद नहीं कि उन्होंने यह बात किस किस तरह से समझाई, किन्तु उनका असली मन्तव्य यह था कि कांग्रेस अपने आत्मत्याग के बल पर और चिंताहीन रहकर सरकार के कार्यकारी और अन्य विभागों पर बड़ा जबर्दस्त नैतिक दबाव डाल सकती है और उन्हें ठीक मार्ग पर रख सकती है।"

मेरा कहना यह है कि वह चीजें भूल गये हैं लोग और आज की सरकार एक मस्त हाथी की तरह साधारण जनता को रौंदती हुई चली जाती है। इस पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिये था उन कांग्रेसी भाइयों को जिन के हाथ में राज्य की बागडोर आई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस को राज सत्ता से अलग रखा जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन उन आदेशों को जिन की नेहरू जी ने अपनी किताब में सराहना की है, शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी भूल गये हैं, और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी जिन्होंने गांधी जी के चरणों में राजनीति की शिक्षा पाई थी शायद वे भी भूलते जा रहे हैं। मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि वे आज भी इस के बारे में सोचें कि जनता को देने की ताकत नहीं है। यदि वे सोचते हैं कि जनता के पास देने की ताकत नहीं है लेकिन उन के पास लेने की ताकत है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बन वे ट्रैफिक चल सकता है कि जनता टैक्स देती चली जाये जब कि उस के पास खाने के लिये सूखी रोटी भी नसीब नहीं है मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहना है कि वे इस पर विचार करें।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I thought you would also walk out.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I have spoken almost to the extent of taxing the patience of hon. Members on financial matters during this session on three occasions. I do not want, therefore, to take more time beyond explaining some of the matters which have been raised.

The hon. Member Shrimati Renuka Ray asked whether co-operative societies of members working on powerlooms who fall within the exemption limits of 4 powerlooms will be benefiting by the exemption. If a co-operative society of 25 members own powerlooms which do not exceed 100 in number, they will certainly get the benefit. Even if they individually own less than four powerlooms each of them, and they form a co-operative society, even then, they will benefit. There is no question of taxing them: at any rate, not for the present.

I had also not said—I am glad that the hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chkravartty has come back so that she will be glad to hear what I am saying. She had bravely walked out, but I find that tha she has come back to the House before the Bill is passed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If we walk out, we do not walk our for ever. After all, we have been duly elected, and we are here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The walk-out was only to persuade you to change your policies.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want them to walk out. It is only they who are failing in their duty by walking out and by walking in.

I only wanted to tell her that I am considering the question of small-scale manufacturers in plywood, and

I am also considering the exact quantity which is to be exempted. It is at present fixed at 4000 square metres, but I would raise it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about conduit pipe manufacturers?

Shri Morarji Desai: All these thing will continue to be considered throughout the year, if there is any question for consideration.

So far as plywood is concerned, 4000 square metres appears to be low, and I am considering exactly what should be the appropriate quantity to be exempted.

But when she said that we were wrong in our policies, I would like to say that there I have always said that it is not possible to convince them about the correctness of our policies at any time, until and unless we accept their policies and accept their ideologies, which is, of course, not possible at any time, though we never refuse to accept whatever is good in them or in any others; we shall certainly accept whatever good suggestions they make.

The policies of this Government in the matter of taxation are well known. They are very well defined, and there is no question of deflecting ourselves from those policies, because of criticism here or criticism there. But if there is any inconvenience caused anywhere which can be avoided, we are always prepared to consider those matters and those points and take necessary action so that those inconveniences can be removed and the harassments also can be removed.

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Tyagi that expenditure should be properly supervised and there should be no wastage. Even on this question, I have given my views several times, and I have never denied that there is not some wastage, but all wastage cannot be avoided; unnecessary wastage should be avoided and must be avoided, and every attempt must be made to do so, and that is what we are trying to do.

In the matter of delegation of powers to all the Ministries, to which my hon. friend has referred, it is not giving up of the responsibility of the Finance Ministry, but it is trying to see that it is better exercised.

Shri Tyagi: What exactly is it?

Shri Morarji Desai: What exactly is being done is this, that once the items that are included in the Budget are fully scrutinised by the Finance Ministry in all their aspects in every detail, then the Ministries can go on incurring those expenditures within those limits without coming to the Finance Ministry, but within those limits only; if they want to exceed, then they must come to the Finance Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: Can they appropriate?

Shri Morarji Desai: They can appropriate also within certain limits which are fixed, and from one item to another also, within certain limits. All these things will always be seen later on, not they are not seen. But in order to see that things are not delayed and that the Finance Ministry is not unnecessarily blamed every time for delays for which the Finance Ministry is not responsible, I thought that it was better to put this responsibility on the Ministries themselves. In matters relating to items where the Finance Ministry has not scrutinised thoroughly the estimates and the economic implications thereof, they have got to take the previous approval of the Ministry before incurring any expenditure. Therefore, it is not trying to be very liberal or trying to be careless about it.

As a matter of fact, it is in the interests of efficiency that the Ministries exercise more responsibility and better vigilance themselves, and to help the Finance Ministry also doing its work in that way, that this delegation has been made.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

It is always difficult for anybody to delegate power. But I do not believe in centralising power. I believe in decentralising power, but decentralising in such a manner that the power is exercised more effectively and more economically and with greater effect. It is only with these purposes in view that the delegations are made. We are also, therefore, asking the Ministries to correspondingly delegate powers to other Heads of offices, so that there are no delays and there is better exercise of responsibilities and there is better expenditure. That is why these delegations are made.

In the matter of avoiding wastage, I have explained several times that we have set up several agncies to see that these wastages are avoided. There have been, in spite of these, unfortunate experiences, not because of deliberate faults of some people but because also of new experience being gained in several directions where we are quite new to the work that has to be done. After all, one has to pay for one's knowledge; and one has to pay for one's experience, and if one does not do so, one will never go ahead. From that point of view only I would request my hon. friends to bear with us and give us their criticisms, and their objections and whatever suggestions that they have to make, so that we can improve ourselves in the task that is allotted to us, and in that we invite co-operation from all hon. Members, and will be grateful to them for all those things which they sugest, even if we are unable to accept them because we may not be able to accept them from a practical point of view; even then, we shall be grateful to them for the suggestions that they give.

There was a question raised again about *rava* tobacco. It was not to oblige the big factory-owners that this has been done. As a matter of fact, it was benefiting the factory-owners. They were utilising these things in *biri* and paying no tax on them.

श्री बड़े : माननीय अध्यक्ष, बीड़ी में रवा नहीं पड़ता, पत्ता पड़ता है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend does not know that there is adulteration everywhere, and that was what they were doing. They were corrupting even my officers because of that, and I wanted to remove that kind of thing. That is why this has been done, and it is not at their instance that this has been done.

My hon. friend says that the Adibasis have nothing to eat, but he wants to encourage them in smoking even at the cost of food. I do not know why he wants to do so. Let him advise them to utilise that expenditure first for food and then for smoke.

Shri Bade: This has become a necessity for them.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, there will be greater consumption. My hon. friend wants to know what he should tell them. This is what I have to advise him or even to suggest to him; let him go there and tell them that for God's sake, first eat and then smoke, do not merely smoke and die. That is what he should tell them, and that is what I should advise him.

Shri Bade: For two annas they can get tobacco, but for two annas they cannot get rice, and two annas' rice would not be sufficient for them.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even two annas rice is better than no rice. Even two annas' food will be more nourishing than no food.

Mr. Speaker: Smoking is not a substitute for food.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, it is no use killing the appetite by smoking. That is not going to benefit my hon. friend and his friends. Therefore let him not merely try to please them in their ignorance, but let him

try to educate them and better their conditions rather than keep them in the same conditions in which they are.

Therefore, the policies of this Government as laid down in the Finance Bill have been though out very carefully, As I said ,there is always scope for improvement, and we can go on improving it.

Lastly, I want to refer to one point, and that is with respect to the LIC. It was said that the LIC had been exempted. I would like to point out that the LIC is not exempted at all. There is a different calculation for the LIC for this tax, i.e., super-tax. That is why it is separated from others. The LIC pays 22.5 per cent as supertax, while ordinary companies pay 25 per cent.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: 50 per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am referring to supertax. In this relation, it is 22.5 per cent in the case of the LIC and 25 per cent in the case of the ordinary companies; and the local bodies pay 16 per cent, and the co-operative societies also pay 16 per cent. Therefore, let it not be thought that the LIC is being put on a different basis.

Moreover, this has not been done only now. The LIC has inherited this taxation which was there obtaining for all the insurance companies which were there before. Therefore, I have done nothing new in this matter. Let hon. Members not be unnecessarily suspicious in matters of LIC because LIC is now a nationalised institution.

I hope my hon. friends will look at the Finance Bill and the financial measures of Government from this point of view and not from a prejudiced point of view.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.51 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60. There is one hour allotted to it. Members will be brief in their speeches.

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,59,189 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Industries' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,75,986 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,28,039 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Census' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 27,93,071 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Himachal Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,83,467 be granted to the President to make

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Manipur' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,44,837 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,01,17,881 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,45,979 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,23,613 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 31, 51, 55 and 115. Demand No. 31 pertains to superannuation allowances and pensions. I would refer briefly to superannuation allowance including pension.

It has been seen that after retirement of a government servant, it takes full one year and in certain cases, two to three years to finally decide the pension claim. In this House, this was referred to previously too. I know two cases where the employees actually died but their pension claim could not be settled. The same thing pertains to gratuity. Gratuity is the only life-saving of an employee. He should be given his gratuity within three months or at least within six months of retirement. But that is not being done. In most of the undertakings, whether in the private sector or public sector, wherever this scheme is in vogue, such delays take place. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider whether some orders could not be issued to effect final payments without any delay. As a *via media*, I would suggest that *ad hoc* or provisional payments could be made immediately on retirement and final adjustments could be made at the time of final payment. This would save the retired government employee or private employee from numerous difficulties which he generally faces after retirement.

The hon. Deputy Minister, replying on a previous occasion while excess grants were discussed, assured this House that pension rules had been amended and the quantum of pension had also been increased. The demands put forward by the All India Pensioners' Association with headquarters at Calcutta are three. The first is that they should also be entitled to dearness allowance. Now only a portion of dearness allowance is being paid to them. But with the rising cost of living when Government unfortunately has failed to check the soaring prices or hold the price line, it is but natural that the pensioners also should get something to eat. It looks ridiculous in my eyes that a pensioner

drawing a meagre pension of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 or even Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 should not be given Rs. 45 or Rs. 50 as dearness allowance. Some portion was merged, and in reply to a question, the hon. Minister said that the entire question was under consideration.

The second point is about commutation of pension. The demand they have put forward is very simple. Suppose they commute a portion of their pension, after the recovery of the amount, the pension must be restored. I hope this simple demand which does not involve very much financial repercussions should be accepted by the hon. Finance Minister.

Demand No. 35 relates to pre-partition payments. I want to know what is the amount actually due from Pakistan at present, whether they have respected their commitments which they made after the partition. My information is that they are not honouring any commitment of theirs and whatever was agreed to by Sir Pheroze Khan Noon is not being honoured now by the present President of Pakistan. I want to know what amount has been realised and what still remains to be realised from Pakistan.

Demand No. 51 pertains to census. I would once again plead in this House the case for upgradation of cities like Kanpur, Madurai, Madras, Jaipur and others. The census figures of Kanpur show that it has a population of 9,461,000 whereas the Corporation once gave the figure of 11 lakhs. When I asked why this discrepancy was there, I was told that there was a floating population of 1½ lakhs. I do not know how 1½ lakhs people could float. They come from Lucknow to Kanpur. But after all Kanpur is not a corridor. So there must be something wrong in these calculations.

As regards Madras, the Chief Minister stated in the State Assembly that the population of Madras City according to the census figures comes to 17 lakhs, and he would see that the Centre decided to upgrade the city to 'A' class. Since the census figures are provisional figures, I would request that before they are finalised, these matters should be decided.

After the census, what will happen? Thousands of employees will be declared surplus. With growing unemployment in this country, I would request the hon. Finance Minister or the Home Minister to kindly find out some alternative jobs for these unemployed people.

Demand No. 55 concerns Himachal Pradesh. Unfortunately, whenever I go there—recently I had been there—I find that it has become just a district of U.P. The persons who belong to Himachal Pradesh have nothing to do with the administration. I am sorry to say this. I do not look at it from a parochial point of view. I also come from U.P. But the people of Himachal have a genuine feeling against the working of this administration there. In Himachal Pradesh, when we are sanctioning amount after amount—it is necessary also to guard our border in the larger interest of security—it is necessary to have roads and other things.

But what is happening? Recently the transport workers of Himachal Pradesh were told that if they wanted to have the pensionary benefits under the Himachal Pradesh Government rules, no trade union legislation would be applicable to them. This sounded something peculiar to me. After all, whether it is Himachal or Punjab or any Pradesh, they have to respect the law of the land. Thousands of transport workers have been given notice that within a specified time—I think it is the 1st July 1962—they should indicate whether they wanted the pensionary benefit and if they did so, they would be deprived of the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

other benefit which is generally guaranteed under our Constitution under various pieces of legislation.

Then I come to the granting of loan or aid. In Himachal Pradesh, there are many houses which are in a dilapidated condition which require renovation. These have become no more than what we call in Hindi *khandhar*. Those houses of ex-rulers are being acquired by the Himachal Pradesh Government and I am sorry to say that huge amounts are paid for them. I want an enquiry into it by a high officer of the Central Government. Whatever property belonged to the ex-rulers has been shifted on to the Himachal Pradesh Government in the name of farm, museum or exhibition, I do not know what. But all those properties have been taken at a very heavy price.

16 hrs.

In Himachal Pradesh, housing facilities for those who are working in the hill areas should be made available. Good accommodation wherever available should be acquired by the Government, but I find they are being used only for hotel and not accommodation purposes.

I want to say a word on Demand No. 115 about the commuted value of pensions. I would once againt request the Finance Minister to consider this demand of the pensioners. They saw the Prime Minister also, and he gave them a patient hearing, and I am sure the three points mentioned by them will be considered favourably and sympathetically.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I want to speak on Demand No. 97—Communications.

The shortage of aircraft has been a regular feature in the Agartala-Calcutta sector. I drew the attention of the Minister concerned in May last that since January this shortage of aircraft had taken place so many times, due to which 1500 KG of goods were held up at Calcutta and could not be transported to Agartala. You know that for the transport of goods, Tripura depends only on airlifting, and there is no other way of carrying things from Calcutta to Agartala. It means that if there is a breakdown in the transport system even for one or two days, much damage would be created in our territory.

The first time I drew their attention, I was told that care would be taken so that these inconveniences created due to shortage of aircraft would be removed. After a month the same thing repeated itself, and on the 24th of last month I put a question here and the Minister told me that the aircraft was being repaired, it would be sent there, and everything would be all right. But how long this sort of thing will go on, I do not know. They always give me this sort of assurance, but ultimately the thing remains as it was and there is no improvement. Therefore I request the Minister to take proper steps and special care so that these things are not repeated.

Secondly, there is a tendency to go on increasing the passenger fare in our part. At first it was Rs. 35, then it became Rs. 45 and then Rs. 52 and now it is Rs. 67. The people who have to come from Tripura have to avail only of the plane, there being no other transport, and it is very difficult for a poor man to get out of Agartala. Government justifies the increase by saying that it wants uniformity of rates, but you cannot have uniformity of rates unless the standard of living there improves. So, I suggest it should not be more than Rs. 45 per passenger from Calcutta to Agartala.

Then I want to speak a word on the Home Ministry, and that is not a minor point. The other day I got a copy of a memorandum submitted to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister by a

Member of this House, Shri Biren Dutta. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to what is happening in Tripura in Amarpur subdivision of Ampi area. Very recently the Tripura Administration has taken steps to drive out the Muslims from that area. Of course, if there are non-Indians or Pakistani nationals, they should be driven out. I have no objection, and I rather support it because the Government should take all care and precaution so that complications may not arise regarding the safety of our country. But between the 4th and 6th June the Administration there has driven out 700 Muslims, and out of them, as this memorandum indicates, 101 persons are not Pakistanis. They are Indians, and they have legitimate documents to prove that they are Indian nationals. Their names have been in the voters' list since 1950 and they have voted in three general elections so far. If there is any objection, it should have been taken earlier before their names were entered in the rolls in 1948. How can you say now that these people are Pakistani nationals? So, my point is this that while we should drive out undesirable elements in the interests of the country, every care must be taken so that *bona fide* citizens are not harassed and pushed across the border. Shri Datar is here. I request that he should visit the place and find out from the Administration there as to what is taking place, so that there may be no abuse. This is my earnest request to him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think this brochure on the Demands for Excess Grants is a tribute in a way to the wholesome practice of budgeting that has been prevailing in our country in the last few years. Formerly these Excess Grants used to amount to many crores, and now I find that their amount has dwindled considerably. This shows that the budgeting is done much more carefully than before. I hope the time will come when these Excess Demands for Grants will become a thing of the past, and there will be absolutely no occasion to discuss them.

At the same time, I think that these Excess Demands for Grants are an indirect tribute to the watchfulness of our Public Accounts Committee. Most of these have been pointed out by the P.A.C. and they have come to us for regularisation. I believe, of the many committees that this Lok Sabha has, this P.A.C. is really the guardian of the financial health and accounting integrity of our country, and I pay a tribute to the P.A.C. for being so careful about it.

But I cannot help saying that all these Demands show the same medley of one word, "mis"—miscalculation, mis-arrival, misclassifications, mis-connotation of proforma etc. I want to ask the Finance Ministry whether the persons who work there are so absent-minded that they do not know how to classify things properly, how to indent for things rightly and how to frame proformas correctly. I think these things are a very big slur on the working of the budget section of the Ministry. It shows that while other bodies are exercising so much vigilance, these persons go on in their lordly way of not taking due precautions about things. I now come to census. I think our census operations have on the whole been good but they have been like answer books in our examinations.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some answer books are very good but some students give us also howlers. Some of the reports of our census operations are full of what I may call in the academic language, howlers. There is a town in my constituency; everyone knows that its population has increased tremendously. Anyone who passes by that town will be of that opinion. Yet our wonderful people who have taken the census have brought down its population. I cannot understand how that has happened.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Which town?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The name of the town is Batala. I did not want to give the name of the town; it is in my constituency. I do not talk about other cities like Madras or Bombay. I can find out things in my own constituency. How has that happened? The fact of the matter is that in some places and in some towns these census operations have not been done with as much care as they should have been done. One mistake like this militates against the soundness of the conclusions that the Census Commissioners may arrive at. So, I would request the hon. Home Minister to devise ways and means by which we can have a good cadre of persons—we have a nucleus organisation—who can be entrusted with the census operations work. Most of these persons are short term employees or even part time or casual employees and therefore, sometimes the census operations in our country are not conducted with as much exactitude as they should have been.

Another point is about the pensions. My hon. friend the Home Minister will be aware of the fact that I sometimes write to him letters about pension cases of some persons and I always get very prompt replies from him. But the misfortune is that the pension cases take such a lot of time in getting finalised. I do not know what kind of rules we have got or the British Government had left to as their legacy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Change the rules.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I think there is a general feeling in the country that the pension cases are not decided as promptly as they should be. I think it is a fundamental problem and the Home Ministry should look into it. They should appoint a committee to revise these rules so that people who suffer on account of the late payment of the pensions and the late decisions about their pensions may benefit. The cost of living index has gone up and there is a good case for these pensioners to have the quantum of their pension stepped up. I think something should be done about that. These pensioners are everywhere in all parts of the world and we find them everywhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are also pensioners.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes; here are some pensioners in this House but I hope you would be very soon one of them.

I was submitting respectfully that these pensioners deserve a better deal at the hands of the Government. I think there is an organisation which is presided over by an ex-judge and he always sends us material about hard cases of these pensioners. I think the Home Minister should be a little more generous to the pensioners and a little more careful and prompt in deciding their cases. Unless that is done I do not think that we can be satisfied. When I go about in my constituency so many pensioners come to me as they come to any other Member of Parliament and ask for these things. I think something should be done for these persons.

My friend spoke about Himachal Pradesh and he said that he found UP'ians there. I have a great deal of respect and affection for the hon. friend who made this remark. But I think there is a constitutional provision that certain posts should be reserved or the people of Himachal Pradesh. If there are some persons from U. P. to be found in Himachal Pradesh, I would welcome that because that is a sign of national integration. I know Punjabis were driven out of Delhi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Punjabis are everywhere.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They were driven out of Delhi systematically but I have never made a complaint about that. U.P. people have come and some people from other States have

come. After all they are also Indians and you cannot complain about that. Though there has been a systematic squeezing out of Punjabis from services in Delhi, I did not complain about that.. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): He contradicts your statement; he is also from Punjab.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If there are persons from U. P. in Himachal Pradesh, if there are persons from South India in Punjab, if there are persons from Maharastra in any part of my country, in Punjab and elsewhere, I think it is a symbol of national integration and we should welcome it. We should not be so narrow minded as to say: Why are non Bengalis in Bengal or why are Bengalis in Punjab? I welcome Bengalis in Punjab; I welcome people of all the States in Punjab. So, if some U. P. persons are to be found in Himachal Pradesh, I think it is a good sign and I wish that in other States also there should be people present, who do not belong to that State. That is a step towards national integration and any small step taken in that direction is welcome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I have four cut motions.

Defective computation of pension

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 6,75,986 in respect of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100." (1).

High expenditure incurred on census operations

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 3 28,039 in respect of Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (2)

Educational expenses on Manipur girls

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 5,83,467 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 9,23,613 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I support what my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma said when he spoke about the difficulties which the pensioners often go through in the complicated computation of their pensions. Sometimes it is so delayed that in the most difficult period of their lives, they do not get it. Sometimes it actually comes when a man is dead. There are cases like that also. So, making these rules simple so that these cases could be dealt with expeditiously is very important. There is another question which has a much larger import. It is time we also think about revising the pensions because the rate of everything has gone up so much. The cost of living has gone up so much. But I do not think there has been any revision of the pensions.

After all, when a person has put in so many years of service, during the period of his life when he really needs more he gets only too little, and it was always too little. Now, it is almost a negligible quantity. Therefore, I would like to have a simplification of the rules in regard to pension and enhancement in the rates of payment. I request the Government to think more deeply as to how far they can revise the actual pensions in keeping with the enhanced prices of today.

The second cut motion which I would like to touch upon is in regard to Demand No. 51, with regard to census. The census has to be taken every ten years. It is a very, very important function which the census

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

department has to undertake and on the basis of the census so much of our planning, so much of our national schemes and the rest depend. Even the question of our security depends on analysis of the census figures. Therefore, the men who carry out the census operations have to be very thorough and have to go into the most interior places of the country and have to be very accurate. As a matter of fact, I do not know what Shri D.C. Sharma meant when he said that the figures relating to the population of towns have been reduced. But certainly we all know—and it is common knowledge—what has happened in respect of the census figures of Assam, for example. The computation of the figures has been delayed not only by months but by years. I do not know finally what is going to emerge. Therefore, we all realise that the census and the computation of the census figures are very important.

Once in every ten years we have this big operation, with a huge staff coming into existence. What I would like the hon. Minister to realise is this. Right from the preliminary stage when the operation starts, down to the period of winding up and final computation and compilation of the census figures and the publication of the results, the whole thing takes almost three years. During this period, there are a number of people who are appointed. They acquire a certain amount of proficiency and efficiency. It is, therefore, only right that, after they have put in this service of about three or four years, we should try to utilise their experience, as was done in the case of the census of 1951, with the help and support of Shri Mitra who is still the Registrar of Census Operations, we were then able to absorb almost all the staff in various other projects connected with planning and other schemes. This time, such a thing has not been done yet. I would urge that this aspect must be attended to. For example, in Alipore, in my State, there are about 300 census operators who have been working since the past two or three years. We should have to utilise their services. They were promised that they would be taken on to the metropolitan organisation. Some sort of co-ordination between the Centre, the Home Ministry, and the State Government should be there so that they could absorb this staff. I would urge that this should be done.

I do not want to add anything more on the question of Himachal Pradesh. But I do want the hon. Home Minister to look into the question of Manipur. An excess grant is being asked for now for the construction of schools, hostels and teachers' quarters for tribals and increased expenditure on contribution paid in respect of shifting cultivation schemes by tribals etc. These additional funds are required because the original grant did not provide for these, because of oversight. It reads thus: "these additional funds were not provided through oversight." I want to ask the hon. Home Minister: is this really the way in which our Central Government and its departments in the Ministry deal with all these far-flung areas like Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh? Of course, I do not know very much about Himachal Pradesh, but I certainly know about Manipur and Tripura. I have been there with the Estimates Committee and I have seen what happens in Tripura. I feel that we are doing injustice to those people. I am more than convinced on this point. Recently, I saw the type of people who are put in there—the official committes—for such important things as education of girls. What is the attitude of those people? They are fashionable ladies who are put on to this work. They just go and say, "In Manipur, girls' education is very backward. They cannot speak English." We were absolutely shocked when we heard this remark. Why should the Manipur girls be spoken of like that? That is one of the few areas in India where the women are hard-working. They

have their own bazars to carry out their retail trade. They are one of the most advanced sections of society socially; yet educationally they are the most backward. It is a sad thing that when we are putting up this National Council for Women's Education, we cannot even have one Manipuri girl to head that. We have the wife of the Chief Commissioner on that body, who tells us that the Manipur women are backward because they cannot speak English. In the note given in the pamphlet on excess grants, it is said that they have, through oversight, not provided for the constructions of hostels, schools and teachers' quarters! I have no time here to describe all this, but if I tell this House some of the answers which I have received from time to time from the Ministry itself as to the progress made in regard to the construction of schools, hostels and teachers' quarters, the House will be shocked about the state in which we have left education, especially girls' education, in a State where women are socially and even economically a very important part of society. Therefore, I again say that I feel that as far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned, where there are large numbers of tribals, we are realy keeping them backward by our consciously not allowing them to develop because of the bureaucracy of the Central Government and the Central administration.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is not oversight, but short-sight!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My last point is on Demand No. 122 with regard to the national water supply and sanitation scheme. It is a TCA programme. We have not been given sufficient data to find out exactly why this excess grant is necessary. It is said that it was mainly due to the adjustment of incidental charges on material and equipment received under the TCA programme for national water supply and sanitation scheme. We are not aware as to how this national water supply and sanitation scheme is proceeding. But I would say that this is a very important scheme; it is the question of national water supply. We know the position in all our cities and suburbs. I come especially from an endemically cholera-ridden area—Calcutta and its suburbs. I think in the whole of Asia it is one of the worst cholera-ridden areas. The WHO team has mentioned it. Yet, I would like to know what the water supply and sanitation scheme has achieved. We have this huge concentration of working class, of refugees, which makes Calcutta one of the biggest concentrations of population anywhere in the world with the worst sanitation, and worst drainage. Yet, we have this national water supply and sanitation scheme, the TCA programme, the WHO, the metropolitan organiation; all these very big names. But we see that nothing proceeds, and if you go there and see, you will find at this time that there is no drop of water to be had in the *bastees*, in the quarters of the working class, and even in areas where the middle class people live. Unless we proceed to solve this problem quickly, it is going to lead to the worst possible situation. There is no planning about the water supply scheme for which we have the TCA help. We do not know how far they have been really utilised. Also, there is difficulty as between the metropolitan organisation and the Americans and the West Bengal Government between those officers, etc. I want to know how far these foreign agencies have given us help. We do not want them to interfere in our administration. We want that this money should be utilised quickly for the benefit of the people because water is the primary necessity of life. Yet, we have not been able to give it in one of the most crowded important metropolitan centres like Calcutta and its suburbs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the demand for excess grants is pursuant to a note made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 41st report and it is better that the criticism that is offered in that report is reiterated. It has been said in

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

this House over and over again—and it has been said by the Public Accounts Committee so often—that these excess grants must be made as soon as the appropriation accounts are available.

There is a convention that they should be made within two months of such appropriation. But these excess demands are being given to us, pertaining to the period 1959-60, for being passed in June 1962. Why it took such a long time for these excess demands to be presented is a very mysterious question. I cannot understand it. Is it that this machiery is not working properly or does it absolutely refuse to give any attention whatsoever to the reports of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee? Is it merely water thrown on the stone that this Ministry does not take notice of these objections hat are being made from time to time and goes on acting in its own way, Is it that the caravan goes on and the Public Accounts Committee Members go on only shouting at them, What is the idea behind it, I cannot understand. There must be a halt to this. This malady must be remedied and sooner it is done, the better it is for parliamentary control of our expenditure.

I would first refer to the census question. This time a special direction was given that particular items, which were being entered in the previous census, must be given up now. I have not understood the reason behind it, except that of the pious, wishful thinking that by this method, probably people will forget their castes. We have not forgotten our castes and we are not going to forget them. I do not understand why there should be this obsession about the castes. We make the most use of it. Everyone who goes into the election campaign, if he is a *bania*, he approaches a *bania;* if he is a Jain, he approaches a Jain; if he is a Rajput, he approaches a Rajput; if he is a brahmin, he approaches a brahmin. All these things are going on. Then, there are scheduled castes, there are castes and castes. What benefit was there to be derived by not getting them enumerated in the proper manner. I cannot understand this. For statistical purposes, whether we like it or not, the enumerators ought to have been asked to enumerate in the same manner as they did before.

Another point about census is, I have not understood the argument that is advanced in the explanatory note (ii) Actually, when the whole thing commenced, it was suggested that 2000 tons of papers was necessary for this purpose. Instead of 2,000 tons, the actual supply amounted to 1,643 tons as against the estimate of 1,350 tons. The excess grant was for 293 tons. What prevented them from taking money for 2000 tons when the estimate was made for 2000 tons, Where is the necessity for excess grant at all? This explanation is, in my opinion, the most childish explanation that can be given for the purpose of this excess grant.

Referring to this question of national highways I often feel that we have become very static about national highways. When the National Highways Act was taken into consideration, we had an idea that it would be an evolutionary process and an increasing number of roads in India would be declared as national highways. Unfortunately, in respect of some roads which were in existence at the time of the British, because they were not passing through big cities, because some sort of docile people live in those areas, the neglect of the Government of India is very patent. There is a road which runs from Delhi and goes right through the heart of Rajasthan, through the heart of Central India—Madhya Bharat—and goes by the shortest route to Bombay. Notwithstanding that fact and the fact that that road was the first road that the British built in 1837 and it was used as a dark road, up to date that road has

not been declared a national highway. Every brick that was built by the British in 1920, when the administration of the road was handed over to the various States, has collapsed and the road has been in a dilapidated condition. Although some States have taken up the repair of some bridges and culverts, what prevents the Government of India from declaring this road, which is the shortest route from Bombay to Delhi, being declared a national highway? I cannot understand. I would, therefore, suggest that there must be a dynamic body working, with proper suggestions, for the declaration of highways as national highways and for the maintenance of the highways in a proper manner.

I come to demand No. 57. In these areas, whether it is Manipur, Himachal Pradesh or other areas, one thing which strikes the attention of us "tribal welfare educational schemes". The moment I read this word 'tribe', it strikes me that somehow or other, in India, we are doing everything within our power to proselytize the Hindus to Christianity. This word 'tribe' has never been described properly and has not been understood properly. Its significance has also not been understood properly. Its significance has also not been understood. The moment a man belonging to a particular tribe embraces Christianity, he ceases to belong to that tribe; he cannot intermarry in that tribe. He is no longer accepted by the tribe and yet, it is he who derives the benefit through the machinations of the Christian missionaries. It is the Christian converts who get the benefits on account of the funds that are given to these tribes. The educational funds are entirely utilised for the upliftment of these people. They derive benefits from the American missions that are there and also from the Government, because the controlling body is generally the so-called educated missionaries, whom these missions have brought up. It is they who derive the benefit. The real poor man who genuinely belongs to the tribe, whose culture is deep in our country, who believes in the culture and religion of this country, who has got everything to do with this country, suffers. He is not allowed to benefit from the funds allowed for the tribals. This tribal question must be looked into very carefully. Leave aside Manipur; this is going on everywhere. The same is the story in Madhya Pradesh, in Chotanagpur, etc. At the cost of the money of the nation, we are increasing the proselytization of the poor tribals. We should put a stop to these things.

Shri Bade: These foreign missionaries must be driven out of India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They ought to be, but I do not know when we will drive them out.

I come to demand No. 115 regarding pensions and superannuation allowances. I remember the present Minister of State, Shri Datar, was kind enough to help me in securing pension for a big retired Government officer. But with all the help that the Minister could render, it took five years for the pension to be secured. There cannot be one man who can be pushed and pushed for getting pension for one individual. How much it must be costing several persons to secure their pensions! How many of them are suffering! There must be some committee appointed to look into this, either at the parliamentary level or at the Ministerial level, whichever the Government may choose to have. These pension cases must be properly looked into. Formerly, in the British days, pension was available for a man the moment he handed over his charge. What is happening now? Why is it that pensions are delayed? It is high time that we did something to ameliorate the condition of these poor pensioners. Very recently I came across the case of a chowkidar. He expired only two months back. That poor man was getting a pension of only Rs. 4 for the last 28 years. How could he maintain himself on Rs. 4? How can

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

we conceive of a man maintaining himself on Rs. 4? What is that pittance that we are paying to him? We have been increasing the salaries of one and all. The ticket collectors who were getting Rs. 15 are now getting more than Rs. 80. Why should a man get a pension of only Rs. 4? He should be given something more, at least Rs. 30 so that he can make both ends meet. How many such cases are there where people are getting a pension of Rs. 4, Rs. 5 and Rs. 9? How long people can go on like this? After all, it is our duty to look after them. We have to discharge that duty. We are going to provide old age pension. Old age pension should be provided not only to those who are government servants but also to those who have rendered service to government for 20 years, 30 years and more. They are living on a pittance of Rs. 4. It is high time that Government looked into these affairs and did something for the sake of these pensioners who have rendered service to this country.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाउस का ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो गजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं वह तो बर्दाश्त भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन गजेटेड अफसरान के नीचे क्लास के जो पेन्शनर्स हैं उन की हालत बहुत ही खस्ता है । आप इस के लिये कमेटी अथवा कोई कमीशन बना सकते हैं जो कि उन की हालत का जायजा ले और यह देखे कि किस बुरी हालत के अन्दर वह गुजर कर रहे हैं । जो पेन्शन उन को दी जाती है वह बहुत मामूली है और खास कर आज जब कि मंहगाई जोरों पर है और चीजों के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं उन को मिलने वाली पेन्शन की रकम बहुत ही नाकाफी साबित हो रही है । मैं ऐसी जगहपर रहता हूं जहां कि काफी पेन्शनर्स रहते हैं और उन से मिलने और बातचीत करने का मुझे मौका मिलता रहता है और मैं जानता हूं कि बस किसी तरह वह जिंदा रहते हैं । सरकार को ऐसे बूढ़े पेन्शनर्स पर रहम दिखाना चाहिय और खास कर आज के हालात में जब कि प्राइसेज इतनी बढ़ रही हैं और दिन पर दिन मंहगाई बढ़ रही है उन की पेन्शन में इजाफा करना चाहिये । प्राइसेज इतनी हाई जा रही हैं कि उन की सामर्थ्य के बाहर हैं । अब गजेटेड अफसरान तो अपने इंश्योरेंस से या और चीज से रुपया निकाल कर जैसे तैसे गुजर कर भी लेते हैं लेकिन वे कर्मचारी जिन की कि तनख्वाहें मामूली होती हैं, फोर्थ क्लास सर्विस के हैं, क्लर्कस् हैं, असिस्टेंट हैं या सुपरिटेन्डेन्ट्स हैं उन की पेन्शन आज के हालात में बहुत ही मीगर है और उन की हालत काबिले रहम है और उन की पेन्शन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

जहां तक हैल्थ का सवाल है नेशन की हैल्थ के लिये यहां आ कर कहा जाता है कि हम ने यह किया और वह किया लेकिन पानी जो कि किसी नेशन की प्राइम नैसेसिटी होती है और नेशन की हैल्थ शुद्ध पानी पर डिपेंड करती है उस पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा सका है । आज मुल्क के अन्दर ब्लड्स और वाटरलोगिंग की प्राब्लम पैदा हो गई है और सारे के सारे कुंए खराब हो चुके हैं । दिल्ली राज्य को ही ले लें यहां के तमाम गांवों के अन्दर पानी भरा हुआ है । ६ महीने पानी भरा रहता है । कुंए खराब हो चुके हैं और यहां पर पानी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है । अब शो के लिये बाहर से यदि कोई आता है तो उस को अशोक होटल दिखा दिया जाता है या चंडीगढ़ भेजे देते हैं या कोई यहां की अच्छी सड़क दिखा देते हैं । दूर क्यों जाइये यहीं दिल्ली स्टेट के अन्दर फ्लड्स और वाटरलौगिंग की वजह से गांव के कुंए खत्म हो चुके हैं । उन के अन्दर पानी बिल्कुल खराब हो चुका है । कुंओं की मरम्मत, उनकी देख भाल और दुरुस्ती करने की हमारी रफ्तार इतनी धीमी है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता । मेरे ख्याल में

तो हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट को अगर तोड़ दिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट वही अंग्रेजों के वक्त में जैसे वह काम करता था, अब भी कर रहा है। उसका ध्यान दिल्ली को डेवलप करने की ओर रहता है कि यहां अच्छी, अच्छी सड़कें हों जायें। लेकिन अन्य जगहों और विशेष कर गांवों की हालत दुरुस्त करने की ओर वह अमली कदम नहीं उठाता है और उधर उस की रफ्तार निहायत ही धीमी रहती है। अब यह ठीक है कि यहां दिल्ली में ऐसे मकान बनवा दिये गये हैं जहां कि मक्खी और मच्छर नहीं आते हैं। यह बड़े अफसोस का मुकाम है कि नेशनल गवर्नमेंट को इस देश में कायम हुए १४ वर्ष हो गये और काफी ग्रान्ट्स वगैरह भी वह प्रोवाइड करती है लेकिन पता नहीं वह ग्रान्ट्स कहां जाती हैं या उन को खा लिया जाता है क्योंकि हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट दस गांवों के वास्ते भी यह दावा नहीं कर सकता कि वहां उस ने पानी का उचित बन्दोबस्त कर लिया है। गांवों में वही गन्दगी, मक्खी मच्छर, कूड़ा करकट का ढ़ेर और गन्दी टट्टियां देखने को मिलेंगी। यह तो ठीक है कि यहां दिल्ली में साउथ एवेन्यू में आप को मकानों में मक्खी मच्छर नहीं मिलेंगे लेकिन दूर क्यों जाइये यहीं दिल्ली में बाकी जगहों में वही गन्दगी और खराब हालत मौजूद है। अब नेशनल गवर्नमेंट को कायम हुए करीब १५ साल हो गये कम से कम पानी जो कि हैल्थ के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, उस का तो बन्दोबस्त ठीक से होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज हम उस में भी मिजरेबिली फेल हो रहे हैं। अब अंग्रेजी में जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि यह हो रहा है और वह होने जा रहा है लेकिन दरहकीकत नाला वहीं पर वह रहा है जहां कि वह पहले बहता था। मैं तो जहां जहां गया हूं मैं ने वही खराब हालत पाई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द इस हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में इन्क्वायरी कराई जाय कि ग्रान्ट्स जो उस को मिलती हैं यह दरअस्ल कहां जाती हैं या फिर इस मुहकमे को ही तोड़ दिया जाय तो भी अच्छा होगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शर्मा जी का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूं कि फाइनेन्स बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं एक प्वाइंट मिस कर गया था सो आज उन्होंने मुझे वह रिमाइंड करा दिया। उन्होंने सैंशस की बात कही। उन्होंने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के एक कस्बे का जिक्र किया है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने गांव गांव में घूम कर देखा है कि जिस गांव में जिस घर में १० वोट थे वहां सिर्फ दो वोट हैं। ब्राह्मण, चमार, मुसलमान सब ने इस के बारे में शिकायत की और यहां तक कहां कि मालूम होता है कि डिक्टेटरशिप चल रही है। अब शर्मा जी को शायद मालूम नहीं है कि यह सैंशस के काम की जिम्मेदारी गांव के प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल के टीचर्स की है और उन से इस की बेगार ली जाती है। इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई अलग डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है और सैंशस का काम यह टीचर्स लोग ही करते हैं। अब मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह की बेगार उन से क्यों ली जाती है। अगर उन से यह काम लिया जाय तो उस के लिये मुनासिब महेनताना भी उन को मिलना चाहिये। आज मैं समझता हूं कि बजाय ४० करोड़ के हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी करीब ६० करोड़ के हो गई है लेकिन इस बारे में सही इन्फारमेशन गवर्नमेंट के पास नहीं है। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह सैंशस का काम ठीक ढंग से करे और उस के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करे।

पेंशन के बारे में जैसा कि मेरे अन्य साथियों ने कहा है पेन्शन माकूल दी जाय और इन टाइम दी जाये। रिटायर होने के ६ महीने बाद से उसे पेन्शन मिलनी शुरू हो जानी चाहिये। क्योंकि इस में देर होने से बुढ़ापे में उन को बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है।

पानी की व्यवस्था करने का जहां तक सवाल है हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस दिशा में प्रबन्ध किया है और कर रही है।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

टयूब वैल्स के जरिये वह गांव गांव में पानी दे रही है। मैनीफैस्टो में इस बात का ऐलान किया है कि वह अगले पांच वर्षों में लोगों के वास्ते शुद्ध पानी का बन्दोबस्त कर देंगे। अब जैसे कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट तोड़ दिया जाये तो इस से तो काम होगा नहीं। अब एकदम से कोई जादू तो हो नहीं सकता है। हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की आवश्यकता है और वह रहना चाहिये अलबत्ता इस बात की निगरानी रखनी चाहिये कि ठीक से काम किया जाय। संयोग से हमारी हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री में दोनों मिनिस्टर्स डाक्टर हैं और मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि उन के कारण वहां ठीक से काम चलेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was wondering whether in connection with the Demands for Excess Grants it would be open to the hon. Members to cover the whole ground, because only during the last few weeks we had the debate on the Demands relating to the various ministries and there it was perfectly open to the hon. Members to traverse the ground relevant to each particular ministry. For example, I may point out here, that we had a lengthy debate so far as the Home Ministry's jurisdiction was concerned. Himachal Pradesh, naturally, was discussed. Census operations were not discussed by any hon. Member at all. Therefore, I was rather doubtful as to whether a general discussion traversing the whole ground would be a proper one when we have got Excess Demands confined only to certain items.

So far as the merits of these Demands are concerned, there was no objection at all. In fact, the Public Accounts Committee themselves have made a recommendation that they ought to be regularised. I would, however, without technically depending upon the nature of such discussions, point out to the hon. Members that whatever points they have made would be looked into very carefully so far as future work is concerned.

Certain hon. Members said something about census operations. So far as census operations were concerned, if there had been any difficulty at all it would have been better if it had been pointed out to us when the census operations were held early last year—that is, in 1961. Now we are at the stage of compiling the various publications so far as the valuable information is concerned.

Shri K. R. Gupta: We were not in the House then.

Shri Datar: Hon. Members will kindly remember that a similar question was asked to me and I told the House that we have got before us a particular schedule according to which all the information which has been collected will be duly collected and published in the form of special books and handbooks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will take some time.

Shri Datar: Therefore, that work is going on. Regarding the census operations, only one objection, which was perhaps relevant, was pointed by an hon. Member. He stated that the census officers had asked for 2,000 tons of paper. Actually, when the estimate was made, it was little more than what was actually required. As you will kindly note, it was ultimately found that only 1,643 tons would be sufficient. We had, after calculation, asked for 1,350 tons. A little more was necessary, but it was far short of 2,000 tons which had been asked for. Under these circumstances, the House will kindly appreciate that economy measures in respect of paper, amongst others, are being followed even in respect of such large operations as census.

So far as Himachal Pradesh was concerned, nothing was said about the merits of the demand. General points were raised as to whether there were certain officers from the adjoining State of U.P. I may point out to Professor Sharma that only the other day there was a discussion as to whether a special Act which deals with reservation of certain posts at lower levels for the local inhabitants should or should not be continued was discussed on a Bill and it was ultimately withdrawn. But I might point out that there are special provisions. So far as domicilary restrictions are concerned, they are removed by an Act of Parliament. Still, in respect of certain packages of territories like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and also a certain part of Andhra Pradesh they have reserved certain posts at the lower levels. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that there has been an influx of a large number of officers from U.P. or other States.

So far as Manipur was concerned, all that was pointed out by my hon. friend was that certain amounts which ought to have been asked, were not asked at the proper time through oversight. His objection was to the expression "oversight". May I point out here that when very large schemes are in operation it was on account of real inadvertence that the whole bill relating to certain schemes could not be received in time. By the time they were ready, naturally, the work had to go on. Therefore, this oversight or inadvertence was only with regard to the submission of the schemes and not with regard to carrying out of the schemes themselves.

Shri Bade: Will the Minister say whether he has spent all the amount?

Shri Datar: It is not a question of spending.

Shri Bade: What portion has he spent?

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member understand very carefully what was done. There was some delay in submitting the schemes; nothing more. The schemes were being carried out and the tempo of expenditure had risen in subsequent years, so far as the Second Plan is concerned. We had some shortfalls, so far as the earlier portion was concerned, but the tempo rose and, therefore, larger amounts had been required. All that happened was that this amount was not asked for in time and by the time it was asked the year was over. That was all the difficulty.

Lastly, the hon. Member made certain observations about the tribals. So far as the tribals are concerned, we have got a constitutional provision under which the Scheduled Tribes and the tribal areas are to be fully looked after. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they have nothing to do with the question of religion as such. The question of religion comes into operation only so far as the Scheduled Caste Hindus are concerned. Therefore, it would not be proper to bring in the question of religion and make certain observation, which were more or less of a general nature. It is the policy of the Government to see that the Scheduled Tribes are fully developed, that their areas are fully developed and their interests are fully secured.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some of the points raised by hon. Members have been covered by my hon. Colleague, Shri Datar. There are one or two points which have been left and I would like to answer them. Some of the points that were raised have really become a feature like a hardy annual coming every now and then.

There was a point about the delay in pre enting the Demands. It was asked why there should be any excess demands. So far as the delay in presenting the Demands for Excess Grants is concerned, I would like to state that the correct position is that the Demands for Excess Grants are presented on the basis of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee. I

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

would like to inform hon. Members here that the relevant Public Accounts Committee Seport on which these Excess Grants have been asked for, that is, the Forty first Report, was presented to Parliament only on the 19th March, 1962. Therefore this delay was very much unavoidable. I do not consider that it is any fault of the Ministries concerned that they have brought these Excess Demands very late.

The Public Accounts Committee has very rightly adopted a procedure whereby it has started making recommendations in regard to the excesses in advance of their main report. Even if the interim report is received, action is immediately taken on them. I would like to point out to hon. Members that out of a total number of 144 Grants and appropriations pertaining to 1959 and 1960, excesses occurred only in 14 cases. That does not speak of a large number of cases which come in for the Excess Grants. I think that those excesses also in terms of money have been proportionately reduced by the concurrent saving in the respective ministries concerned. It has been very much compensated by the savings that have accrued to various ministries.

I would like to inform hon. Members that the whole question of budgetting and financial control has been thoroughly examined in connection with the proposal made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in 1958 and as we come across certain defects which cause these inconveniences we try to remove them.

A few hon. Members have made a point about the pensions. Primarily the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Finance are concerned with that. I would like to mention that mostly in the case of the representations which have been received we have seen that improvements are made. I would like to inform the hon. Member that as early as April, 1961, we placed on the Table of the House a copy of the simplified rules which we ourselves brought out for avoiding these delays. I do not say that not a single case comes in which hardship is not caused but I think lakhs and lakhs of cases are being disposed of each year. A few cases will always be there in which we cannot avoid that hardship, but mostly we now try to see that delays do not occur and if we are able to locate the delays in giving pension to individuals, we try to remove the cause for that delay.

There were one or two points raised about the dearness allowance. A representation was received by the Central Government about the dearness alowance saying that it be granted to all pensioners irrespective of the date of their retirement. Shri Banerjee and Shrimati Chakravartty have more or less raised that point. May I inform the House that an *ad hoc* increase to low-paid pensioners is under consideration and we will take a decision very soon on that matter?

There was another point about the fixation of..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you do it retrospectively?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: An *ad hoc* increase in the dearness allowance is under the consideration of the Government.

17 hrs.

The basic policy point that the pension rate should be increased for all retired persons was raised by some hon. Members. Whatever we say, we must also realise the implications of our words and statements. It is very easy to say, "Do this or do that," but the moment we say that, we should also study the implication of any proposal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi raised this point. I do agree that the low-paid pensioners are suffering hardship. But can we mitigate that? If we take the case of all the pensioners, we have to face the

problem of huge expenditure on only one item, and that is pension. Looking to our financial position and our capacity to spend money I would like to ask the hon. Member himself whether he considers this a feasible proposition. And the difficulty comes, in how are we going to discriminate between one class of pensioners and another class of pensioners. If we really accept his basic policy, then all the pensioners have got to be brought within this orbit. I do not think the hon. Member would have very seriously considered the financial implications of this proposition. Otherwise he would not have said that there should be a general policy to allow an increase in all the pensions.

But I would also like to tell hon. Members that the fixation of a predetermined amount as the absolute minimum is not possible because of the reason that the size of the pension is directly related to the total strength of pensionary service and the emoluments drawn by a government servant during the last three years of his service. So his argument that the pensioners are virtually very low paid persons also does not hold true in all cases, because during the last years of his service the person gets the maximum amount of salary, and the pension is computed and determined on that basis.

I would also like to inform the House that we have also allowed certain educational concessions to low-paid government servants. But to carry this concession to all the pensioners will be probably difficult.

Then there was another point about pension, that it is not being computed precisely because the pension rules are not simple. I would like to inform the House that the quantum of pension depends on two elements: one is the qualifying service, and the other is emoluments. The rules for reckoning both these have been considered and simplified recently after the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I do not therefore see that much hardship is now caused after the simplification of these rules.

There is another point which I like to refer to. Shri Lahri Singh raised this point, and he went all out to say that nothing was done so far as water supply was concerned. I would like to say that he should be briefed with more facts before he makes such a sweeping statement in the House. I have with me a full page about the achievements of the Second Plan so far as water supply is concerned. And, as he has made such a sweeping statement, I would like to quote those figures. During the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 57 crores—Rs. 34 crores in the Central Health Plan and Rs. 23 crores in the State Health Plans— was made only for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (urban). 208 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 27.9 crores were approved under this programme during the Second Five Year Plan, and a loan assistance of about Rs. 42 crores was paid to all the State Governments during that period. This is for urban water supply. For rural water supply and sanitation schemes, a provision of Rs. 28 crores was made in the State Plans under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) during the Second Five Year Plan. 214 such schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 5.48 crores were approved during this period and expenditure under the Health sector of those schemes is estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 18 crores.

It does not mean that all that money has flown out and that no result has been achieved. I would beg of him—not only he is a very senior Member and has a lot of experience of the Legislature but he has himself been in the Government—he should bear with me where facts are concerned. And he should at least keep this in mind that sweeping statements do a lot of damage in decreasing the confidence of our countrymen towards the Plan.

With these words I would request the House to vote all these Demands for Excess Grants and I once again

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

repeat that we shall try our best to avoid all the delays and excesses, if possible. Before I conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He wanted the Health Ministry to be abolished

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is why I said that he was himself a Minister and he should not indulge in such sweeping remarks.

I would like to conclude by quoting what Ghalib said. These points have been coming up again and again. Ghalib says:

या रब न वो समझे हैं न समझेंगे मेरी बात।
दे और दिल उनको जो न दे मुझ को जबां और।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order, Sir, these cannot be put now. There is no quorum. These are financial demands.

17.06 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have to make a statement. I think that will be allowed.

This morning some hon. Members wanted to know whether we are bringing forward a Resolution regarding Joint Committee of Parliament on Public sector undertakings. I have just now received a letter from the Minister of Industries. He says that at least two days will be taken up in the House in discussing that Resolution. If the Minister himself says two days, I do not know, perhaps the House would like to have some more time. Certain controversial questions were raised last time, you may remember. Therefore it is not possible to bring it now as we have decided that the House must adjourn on the 22nd. I propose to bring forward that Resolution early next session which is going to be called in the first week of August.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When will the session begin?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The session may begin on the 6th of August. I promise that in the first week of the next session the Government will bring forward that Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take the voting on Monday. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 18, 1962/Jyaistha 28, 1884 (Saka).

[*Saturday, June 16, 1962 /Jyaistha 26, 1884 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 11017-55

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1489	Super Constellations of Air India	11017-19
1490	Shortage of nurses in the country	11019-22
1491	Recoveries from employees on account of traffic debits	11022-23
1493	Research on mango malformation	11023-26
1494	Liquor permits for foreign Tourists	11026-30
1495	Delhi Ayurvedic College	11030-32
1496	Places connected with automatic trunk call facilities	11032-34
1498	Rationalisation of water charges	11034-37
1499	Fishery Operative Training Institute, Cochin	11037-39
1500	C.H.S. Scheme	11339-40
1501	Railway Magistrates for checking ticketless travelling	11040
1502	Loans to agriculturists	11040-43
1503	Deep—sea fishing on Eastern Coast	11043-46
1505	Damodar Valley Corporation	11046-48
1507	Diversion of Western Jamuna Canal	11048-49
1508	Thermal Power Plant in Delhi	11049-51
1509	Reduction in cane prices in U.P. sugar mills	11051-55

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 11055-11111

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1492	Procedure for promotion on Southern Railway	11055
1497	Dredging Bramhaputra for inland transport	11055-56
1504	Per capita consumption of electricity in Andhra Pradesh	11056-57
1505	Accumulation of foodgrains in Bombay Dock	11057-58

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
3214	Lightand water arrangements on industrial siding at Bikaner	11059
3215	Linking of Kotah with Delhi and Bombay by double track	11059-60
3216	Subsidiary food crops	11060
3217	Mango fruit in Kerala	11060-61
3218	Bunchy top disease of banana	11061-62
3219	Willington Hospital Staff, New Delhi	11062
3220	Meenambakkam Airport	11062-63
3221	National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Kerala	11063
3222	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	11064
3223	Plant protection measure for Rajasthan	11064-65
3224	Rajasthan Canal Scheme	11065-66
3225	Departmental competitive examinations in S.E. Railway	11066-67
3226	P. & T. Offices	11067
3227	Recruitment in Railway Protection Force	11067
3228	Loading of gypsum for Sindri Fertilizer Factory	11067-68
3229	Sugar factories	11069
3230	C.H.S. Scheme	11069-70
3231	Fish marketing	11071
3232	Rural creameries	11071
3233	Noyyal Scheme in Madras State	11072
3234	Loco-shed in Coimbatore	11072
3235	Plague in Hosur, District Madras	11072-73
3236	Telegraph Offices in Rajpur and Bilaspur Districts	11073-74
3237	Loop line between Raipur and Vishakhapatnam	11074
3238	Intensive Cultivation programme in Raipur District	11074-76
3239	Survey of rivers in Madras State	11076
3240	Waiting rooms on stations	11076-77

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
3241	Supply of water to Northern Railway Stations	11077
3242	Soil conservation schemes in Andhra Pradesh	11077–78
3243	Railway line connecting Hingoli with Wardha	11078
3244	Flood control schemes in Madhya Pradesh	11078–79
3245	Rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh	11080
3246	Lift irrigation in hilly areas	11080–81
3247	Karnafulidam	11081
3248	Land acquisition at Dhodhadin railway Station	11081–82
3249	Homoeopathy system of medicine	11082–83
3250	Sale of milk by Swatantrata Sangram Sainik Sahayata Samiti, Delhi	11083
3251	Train accident near Kosi Kalan Station	11083–84
3252	Cooperative Farming Societies, Tripura	11084–85
3253	Tourist offices in foreign countries	11085
3254	Railway line between Ranchi and Bandomunda on S.E. Railway	11085–86
3255	Telephone connections in Gujarat State	11086
3256	Monthly ticket fare for travellers between Delhi and Ghaziabad	11086–87
3257	Dislocation of train services in hill section of N.F. Rly.	11087–88
3258	Pilot Project for T.B. control in Madras State	11088
3259	Dam on Ajoy River, Bihar	11088
3260	Report of the Sachdev Committee	11089
3261	Catering by N. Railway during Kumbh Fair	11090
3262	Ticketless travel	11090–91
3263	Studies on forest wealth	11091–92
3264	C.H.S. dispensary, Lakshmi Bai Nagar.	11092–93
3265	C.H.S. Dispensary Lakshmibai Nagar, New Delhi	11093

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
3266	Construction of boundary wall at Bellraien Railway Station (N.E. Railway)	11093–94
3267	Deaths due to food Poisoning	10194
3268	Oral contraceptive	11094—96
3269	Himachal Pradesh Administration Transport	11096
3270	Private transport operators in Himachal Pradesh	11097
3271	Motorable roads in Himachal Pradesh	11097–98
3272	Administrative set up of transport in Himachal Pradesh	11098–99
3273	Railway Employees' participation in General Strike, 1960.	11099
3274	Reclamation of land in Kerala	11099–11100
3275	Shortage of drinking water in Kerala	11100
3276	Level crossings in between Haldipada and Basta Stations in Orissa.	11100–01
3277	Malaprabha Project in Mysore State	11101–02
3278	Promotion of Railway Protection Force Employees	11102–03
3279	Water works at Agra	11103
3280	Wagons for traders at Fatehpur Sikri Railway Station	11104
3281	Food served by I.A.C. Service Planes	11104–05
3282	Training of opticians at Opthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum	11105
3283	Foreign exchange for power projects in Andhra Pradesh	11105–06
3284	Irrigation and Power Project reports from Andhra Pradesh	11106
3285	Hyderabad—Musolipatam Highway	11106–07
3286	Bridge on Hyderabad-Musolipatnam Road:	11107
3287	Bhakra Dam	11107–08
3288	Bhakra Dam	11108
3289	Loans to States for agricultural development	11108–09

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
3290	Promotion of Commercial Clerks on Howrah Division	11109
3291	Promotion of Commercial Clerks on Railways	11109–10
3292	Legal action against person for supply of fertilizers	11110
3293	Loss of muster roll in Chambal Project	11110–11111

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 11111–21

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported firing by Pakistani Armed Police on evacuees from Rajshahi District in East Pakistan while crossing into India on 14th June, 1962, resulting in deaths and injuries. The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 11121

A copy of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1962. . .

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 11121–22

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.K. Patil) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 8th May, 1962 to a supplementary by Shrimati Renuka Ray on Starred Question No. 513 regarding chemical fertilisers.

BILL PASSED . 11125–11221

The clause-by-clause consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 Commenced and concluded. The Bill, as amended, was passed. . . .

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60 11222-55

Discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1959-60 commenced. The discussion was not concluded. . . .

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1962/JYAISTHA 28, 1884 (*Saka*) . .

Further discussion on Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1959-60 and consideration of Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1959-60, and voting thereof. Consideration and passing of the President's Pension(Amendment) Bill; and motion *re.* Railway Accidents. .

GMGIPND—LS II—1091 (Ai) LS—5-7-62—900.